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SITUATION IN INDIA COMPLICATED BY RELIGIOUS STRIFE

Muhammadan Moplahs Begin War Against the Hindus, Who Are Retaliating Where They Are in the Majority

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—The situation in Malabar, where the native tribe known as the Moplahs rose in rebellion against the British rule, far from showing any sign of improvement, grows steadily worse, and it is now stated that the rebels under arms number no less than 10,000. Furthermore, not content with repudiating British sovereignty they have now commenced a religious war against the Hindus by compelling the latter to subscribe to the doctrines of Islam on pain of immediate execution. The Hindus, who are no match for the Moplahs in this region, are fleeing from the reign of terror that has been instituted, while the British Indian troops are doing their utmost to deal with the rebels. This is no easy matter, owing to the almost impassable condition of the country. Dense forests, deep ravines and the broken nature of ground alone are difficulties that make the cooperation of trained troops almost impossible, added to which is the rainy season that is now at its height. Again, the rebels are, of course, quite at home in the dense teak forests that cover a great portion of the district. From these fastnesses they descend, executing sudden raids on those districts which are not directly under Moplah domination.

Mr. Ghandi's Responsibility

Although it is early to attempt to pass an opinion as to the effect the arrest of the All brothers may have on the situation in the Moplah district, all indications denote that their teaching has fallen on fertile ground. It therefore seems an open question as to whether the government of India did not wait over-long in bringing these two firebrands to book. At the same time it cannot be forgotten they were the duly constituted followers of Mahatma Ghandi and therefore Mr. Ghandi is primarily responsible for the rising that is creating such great distress, mainly, it may be said, among the Hindu population.

Another recrudescence of the religious warfare, set in operation by the All brothers, is seen in the retaliatory measures now taking place in certain parts of India, where the Hindu population is in an overwhelming majority. In some of these districts the Hindus are adopting the same tactics towards the Muhammadans as are being employed against their Hindu co-religionists in Malabar. This has caused still greater disturbances which further increase the difficulties of the Indian Government.

Reports from India are very meager in details, and while on the one hand it is stated by Indians in this country that the government is exercising a censorship on the news, on the other hand official circles state that full publicity is being given to all occurrences of public interest. Moderate Indian opinion greatly deprecates the religious warfare that has arisen and still continues, for rightly or wrongly they consider it will certainly postpone the day when the country is in a condition to rule itself.

Revolution Desired

It was recently stated by a native member of the Indian Legislative Assembly: "Whatever the non-cooperators may say, they are determined to have a great revolution. They want away without the British connection, which is quite a different thing to home rule. If the British leave us today, of our own accord we shall have to call them back tomorrow, for without the British there will be chaos and anarchy in the country. "Muhammadans will be fighting with Hindus, Sikhs with Pathans, Afghans, Nepales and Japanese will be at us, and our position will be the worst on the face of the earth. I have seen so much trouble created by these non-cooperators in my country," he continued, "that I am tired of them, and more tired of the government for giving them a free hand."

In the opinion of the lower classes in India, to whose sentiments Mr. Ghandi's declaration as regards "untouchability" (abolishing the caste distinctions) made a great appeal, Mr. Ghandi is considered partly as a martyr and partly as a magician, and they are the most credulous regarding any story relating to his supposed supernatural achievements.

The moderates, on the other hand, are becoming more and more disgusted with the excesses practiced under the guise of non-cooperation, and it is being pointed out that notwithstanding Mr. Ghandi's many promises the only one that has been to any degree fulfilled is that of raising a crore of rupees. This also only became possible owing to his appeal to the lower-class money lender and the small trader through his claim to have abolished all racial differences as regards caste. But in this it is thought Mr. Ghandi has to some extent overreached himself and alienated the higher castes, the very people who would have proved of greatest assistance to his scheme of "India for the Indian."

EGYPTIAN PREMIER TO RESUME CONFERENCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—Adly Yeghen Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, returned to London tonight from France together with his colleagues of the Egyptian delegation, in order to resume the conferences with Lord Curzon at the Foreign Office regarding the Egyptian question.

British Delegates in Egypt
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (Monday)—The exclusion of the British press from the banquet given on Thursday to members of the British Parliament has awakened the British community in Egypt to keen interest in the position of the visitors. Charges are made to which the visitors have not replied. They leave for England on Friday, October 7. Owing to the chain of events, it is expected their report will strengthen the Prime Minister, Adly Yeghen Pasha. All provincial tours which were to have taken place in the company of Saad Zaghlul Pasha have been canceled.

CONSUMERS GET REBATE BENEFIT

Narragansett Electric Lighting Company Proposes to Give Customers the \$7,997 It Has Received From Coal Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The Narragansett Electric Lighting Company, which enjoys an apparent public confidence in contrast with the Providence Gas Company, against which an investigation movement has been aimed, has further enhanced its standing by announcing that it will distribute among its customers the money it has received as reimbursement for inferior coal.

As the result of litigation coal dealers have paid to the electric lighting company \$7,997.29. This represents the difference agreed upon for the grade of coal contracted for by the company and the grade delivered to it and its subsidiaries during 1919 and 1920. Officials of the company decided that this difference is rightfully the property of consumers of electricity, who paid bills based on the inflated cost of the fuel.

With the sanction of the Public Utilities Commission the company in the next 12 months will restore to its patrons this amount by deductions from bills each month. Users of electricity throughout the State will benefit by this decision.

Throughout the same field is expressed the belief that the gas rate is too high and should be lowered, while the Providence Gas Company with plants in the various towns and cities of the State contend that the rate is reasonable. This view is supported by the Public Utilities Commission of the State. For two years remonstrances in legal form have failed of relief and now the city of Providence has undertaken an investigation of the gas company independent of the State Utilities Commission.

The utilities commissioners take the stand that the gas company's present rate is necessary in order to enable it to obtain additional capital. The electric lighting company has had no difficulty recently in obtaining additional capital.

Very generally it is considered that one company is fair toward the public and the other is not. The element of contrast is marked in public sentiment toward the two. Whether public sentiment will eventually work a change or not is a matter for time to tell.

Lower Fares Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—When the city of Chicago goes before the Illinois Commerce Commission, which succeeds to the powers of the state Public Utilities Commission, to demand a return to the 5-cent fare on the surface street car lines, it will be prepared to show, according to C. E. Cleveland, assistant corporation counsel, that the surface lines have made \$100,000,000 in profits since 1907.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Cleveland, "there has never been a year since 1907 when they have not received more than the 5 cent interest on their capital account. Their own representatives have sworn that this capital account is millions in excess of the actual value of the property."

"When it appeared possible that they might not earn the full 5 per cent, they rushed to the state Public Utilities Commission to get a release from their promise not to charge more than 5-cent fares."

"There was no basis in the public welfare for any action by the State setting aside that agreement, but they obtained the sanction of the state Public Utilities Commission for an increase."

Admission of evidence supporting charges that the traction companies expended large sums for influencing legislation and for propaganda in behalf of traction measures will be resisted by the companies, according to Harry P. Weber, leading attorney for the traction companies, it was said yesterday.

PRESIDENT ISSUES EMPLOYMENT PLEA

Official Appeal Made to Govern- ment and Mayors of Nation to Put in Effect the Program of Washington Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The call to every community to back up the unemployment conference in its work, and to undertake immediate organization in the ways proposed, was issued yesterday by President Harding. His appeal to the governors and mayors of the country to take the initiative in unemployment relief also contained the announcement that a central agency will be established in Washington by the unemployment conference, in order to insure necessary "unity of action." The text of the President's statement follows:

"The conference which I recently summoned to Washington to advise as to the unemployment situation has demonstrated that an unusual volume of unemployment exists, and that pending the recuperation of trade the situation cannot be met, in due regard to our obligations and necessities, without a much more than usual organization throughout those states and municipalities where unemployment has reached considerable proportions."

President's Appeal

"The conference has recommended a plan of organization which has had the support of commercial, manufacturing, professional, and labor representatives of the country. It is highly necessary that more accurate knowledge should be had, through such organization, of the volume and necessities of the unemployed. It is essential that the cooperation of all sections of each community should be brought into action behind such organization to provide work and assistance, that we may pass through the coming winter without great suffering and distress. It is of national importance that every community should at once undertake such organization in order that the nation may be protected as a whole. Moreover, the thorough commitment to such a task is sure to start a thousand activities which will add to our common welfare."

"I, therefore, appeal to the governors and mayors of the nation that they should take the steps recommended by the conference."

Cities Taking Action

Indications that the principal cities of the country already taking action in the ways proposed have been received during the last two days. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, announced yesterday. Organization to lessen unemployment in local communities will necessarily revolve around the mayor, said Mr. Hoover. Reports received from Cleveland, Boston, Milwaukee, and Portland, Oregon, are to the effect that emergency committees are being organized and will commence to function by the last of this week.

Such organization throughout the country must be coordinated and made somewhat uniform, said Mr. Hoover yesterday, or else there will be danger of a drift of the unemployed from one town to another in search of better conditions. This coordination will be effected through the central agency to be established here. He stresses the importance of one of the primary functions of the emergency committees, the municipal registration, under careful safeguards, of the unemployed.

Although the unemployment conference is not officially in session this week, many of the conferees having returned to their homes pending its reconvening next Monday, work on the program for permanent economic and employment stabilization is going on in some of the committees, it having been left to the separate committees to decide on their plans of work. The members of the Manufacturers Committee will meet tomorrow.

Any possibility of the Labor element giving a respectful hearing to proposals for wage cutting, in return for recommendations adopted unanimously last week as to price cutting by manufacturers, was decisively denied at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor yesterday. When it was pointed out that manufacturers, having conceded price lowering, expected like concessions on the part of Labor, the argument was advanced by Labor officials that wages had never been raised in proportion to the cost of living. The fact that wages in some industries increased 100 per cent, they asserted, is no brief for those who want them lowered now, since the prices of some commodities increased 200 per cent during the war and will hardly be cut down to former levels. In other words, the alleged disparity between wages and cost of living prevailing during the last few years will merely be a little decreased by the reduced prices of commodities with wages maintained at the present level.

NEWS SUMMARY

Unrest in India is increasing. The Moplahs, who rebelled against British rule, have turned their attention to the Hindus and declared a religious war on them, with the intention of compelling them to subscribe to the doctrines of Islam. This is having its repercussion in other parts of India where the Hindus are attacking the Muhammadans, who are coreligionists of the Moplahs in the Malabar district. Every effort is being made to cope with the situation, but the impassable nature of the country makes the cooperation of trained troops almost impossible. Moderate opinion in India deprecates the outbreak which, it is believed, will check the progress toward home rule. p. 1

Burgeland bids fair to continue to be a perplexing problem. Its evacuation by the Magyars should have been effected today according to the recent allied ultimatum, but it appears that the council of ambassadors instead of insisting upon the fulfillment of its demand has passed the whole question over to Italy to arbitrate. Meanwhile the territory has been declared independent by a former Hungarian premier. p. 1

At Gairloch, in Scotland, the British Premier held a conference with financial and business experts with the object of discovering a means of dealing with the situation of trade and at the same time applying a lasting remedy to unemployment. British industrial circles are expressing doubt about the export credit plan. In spite of this, however, the government is apparently determined to proceed with the scheme which, in some quarters, is expected to be of a far-reaching nature. p. 1

Andrew Marty, a Communist, has been elected by a large majority to fill a vacancy in the Paris Municipal Council. As he is undergoing a sentence of 15 years imprisonment for his part in the Black Sea mutiny, his supporters declare he must be released. The Communists are making extravagant claims in consequence of their victory. p. 2

Concern is being expressed in Greece regarding the future of Northern Epirus. Pressure is to be exerted upon the Premier and the Foreign Minister to take immediate action against the decision of the allied powers and in the event of their failing to do so an appeal is to be made to the King and to the people. p. 2

The second volume of the reports on the Pennsylvania steel strike issued by the commission of inquiry of the Interchurch World Movement gives detailed accounts of espionage and denial of civil rights to the strikers. An account of the campaign waged against the Interchurch Movement after the first report is given, based on the statements of an anonymous spy who inspected the Interchurch offices in New York. During the strike, a condition of what is described as "terrorism" is said to have existed. p. 2

Members of the House of Representatives returning to Washington are said to find increasing dissatisfaction manifested toward the Administration's revenue program as it is represented in the Penrose bill now before the Senate. It is reported that there is a growing tendency to support the Smoot sales tax plan and to demand a reduction of the tax on normal incomes below \$15,000. p. 5

In an appeal to the mayors and governors of the nation, President Harding asks every community to carry out the recommendations of the unemployment conference. Officials are asked to take the initiative in the relief work. An announcement is included in the message to the effect that a central agency will be established in Washington by the conference, in order to insure necessary "unity of action." p. 1

Congress will soon announce plans for carrying out the new budget proposals as formulated by Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget. By reorganization of appropriation methods, including the coordination of departmental and congressional requirements, it is hoped to reduce this year's federal expenditures considerably. p. 4

The policy of the State Department in regard to Mexico was indirectly revealed in an interview which the Undersecretary of State granted to C. B. Hudspeh, Representative from Texas. Recognition will depend, according to Mr. Hudspeh's account, of the assurance in writing by Mexico that the rights of American citizens will be protected. p. 5

It is reported that leading financiers of the country desire to have the subject of international loans and money matters included in the Conference on the discussion of the limitation of armaments at Washington. No definite appeal for this addition to the agenda has been made, but it is recognized that the question of the war debt is bound up with all questions of an international character at the present time. p. 1

Investigation by a special congressional commission discloses the fact that the farmers demand and must have relief from present high freight rates. The hearings will be continued in an effort to solve other economic problems related to agriculture. p. 2

PLANS TO RESTART TRADE IN BRITAIN

Prime Minister Holds Conference With Business Experts as to Aiding Unemployed—Export Credit Schemes Considered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—The first step toward discovering means for dealing with the present stagnation in trade and at the same time applying a lasting remedy to the unemployment problem of Great Britain was taken in a meeting at Gairloch between the Prime Minister and experts on Sunday. Discussions, extending over many hours, took place, but were of a private character. It is at present impossible to say if the government intends enlarging the export credit scheme now in operation or adopting Sir Edward Mountain's proposals, possibly with modifications. Mr. Lloyd George will make an important statement on unemployment at Inverness tomorrow afternoon.

Meanwhile there can be little doubt that the export representing banking, insurance and industrial interests are in earnest, in evidence of which is their 700-mile railway journey and 75-mile motor trip to Gairloch, notwithstanding the fact that the Prime Minister returns to London on Wednesday. In some quarters it is thought that the great expense and valuable time involved in the Highland meeting might have been saved despite the urgency for finding some measure of relief to unemployment.

Credit Schemes Criticized

Considerable doubt is expressed in British industrial circles as to the practicability of any export credit scheme meeting the trade difficulties from which the country is suffering. It is pointed out that little difference exists between the government scheme as already in operation and that proposed by Sir Edward Mountain, and therefore it is difficult to see how much improvement in results can be expected.

Far from there being any likelihood of magical results arising from an enlargement of the export credit scheme, in the British manufacturer getting an immediate market for his goods, the majority of markets to which the export credit scheme applies are already virtually bankrupt. In addition these markets already owe enormous sums of money, both to the United Kingdom and the United States of America—the only two countries in a position to provide any appreciable amount of the new credits required.

An estimate of the total indebtedness of European countries to the United States is over \$400,000,000, while the European Allies owe Great Britain not far short of \$2,000,000,000. At the same time it is pointed out that the demand for British goods has come to an end, because more than two-thirds of Europe is unable to give anything in exchange for the goods this country wishes to sell.

Trade, of course, cannot be carried on in markets where no tangible assets exist against which the British bankers can reasonably be expected to grant credit. Therefore it is considered that the advocates of the credit scheme are in reality asking the taxpayers of Great Britain to find the money. In other words, it is said, the government or some syndicate is to be empowered to purchase surplus stocks from manufacturers and merchants by means of money obtained from taxation in the hopes that at some future date the importing country may be able to pay for them.

Plans Far-Reaching

In the words of one authority, it is stated: "Export credits may be defined as a means of lending money to bankrupt European markets in order that they may buy British goods, and

this at a moment when industry is groaning under an almost intolerable burden of taxation."

Sir Alfred Mond has also pointed out that there is a limit beyond which it is impossible to expect the taxpayer to go in these schemes of relief, whether at home or as an aid to foreign trade. It is also pointed out that unless care were used in inaugurating an export credit scheme, it would simply mean that the European countries would be made a dumping ground for British goods which had been produced at arbitrary prices. On the other hand it is thought that the Ter Meulen scheme has certain advantages over Sir Edward Mountain's in the fact that it is devised for the purpose of enabling foreign countries to obtain those raw materials as well as manufactured goods which they need for the reestablishment of their basic industries.

Meantime notwithstanding opposition, the government is seemingly determined to proceed with its scheme which in some quarters is expected to be of a far-reaching nature. While there are many optimists who consider that a credit scheme has many possibilities and will eventually prove a means for relieving the unemployed through restarting the wheels of industry, there are undoubtedly many captains of industry who doubt if an export credit scheme will accomplish this.

ITALY TO MEDIATE OVER BURGENLAND

Council of Ambassadors Has Put Whole Matter of Hun- garian Evacuation in Hands of the Italian Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Monday)—Italy has an opportunity of endeavoring to settle the Austro-Hungarian quarrel. Italy, as is known, looked with unfavorable eye upon the interference of the little entente in the affairs of central Europe and put herself forward as the proper mediator in the troubles in Burgenland, the western parts of Hungary which the Magyars should have surrendered.

The Council of Ambassadors gave Hungary 10 days to evacuate the districts of Austria, but Dr. Stephen Friedrich, a former Hungarian Premier, limiting the example of General Zeligowski at Vilna, proclaimed an independent state. Whatever may be the relations of the chief of the Hungarian political party, Hungary protests her inability to exercise constraint upon him.

It is tomorrow that the ultimatum of the Allies should be executed. Apparently the Allies, instead of insisting, have now, through the Conference of Ambassadors, put the whole matter in the hands of Italy, and, as the "Journal" says, authorized a violation of the treaty. They have abandoned their authority and disinterested themselves largely in the fate of this territory. The "Journal" declares that this is a formidable blow to the prestige of the entente, and is moreover a blow at the little entente, which is thrust aside to the benefit of Italy.

Already the Cabinet of Rome had obtained what is equivalent to a recognition of special rights in Albania, and now she is the regent of central Europe. The consequences of this policy are clearly of importance. It was on August 20 that, in accordance with the Trianon Treaty, Hungary should have handed over Burgenland to Austria. September 22, the Hungarian Government was summoned by the Council of Ambassadors to evacuate the region, but next day, while maintaining the ultimatum, they proposed of the Italian and Czechoslovakian mediation were registered. Now Italy is given the role of arbitrator in central Europe.

FINANCIAL GROUP WANTS CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS LOANS

Armament Parley May Include Adjustment of International Money Matters If Bankers Are Granted What They Wish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—No direct appeal has been made to the State Department to add the subject of international finances to the agenda made public as having been sent to the several governments invited to participate in the Conference for the limitation of armament, although it has been reported that leading financiers of the United States desire to have that matter taken up for discussion at the Conference.

A plan has also been afoot to hold a conference on the subject in Washington concurrently with the armament parley. Such action might well have an influence in bringing up the subject at the Conference on disarmament. While the agenda has been sent forth as a proposal for a basis of work, it has been said by the Secretary of State that it was only an outline and could be added to or taken from as the delegates saw fit and there is nothing to prevent a delegate from bringing up the subject of the finances and their relation to the other subjects scheduled for discussion even if it is not on the agenda.

It is recognized that finances are interwoven with the agreements hoped for by the leading nations and that it is difficult to proceed along any line of international endeavor without running into that phase of complexity. The Administration was exceedingly anxious that Congress should authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to deal with the nations owing money to the United States as, in his judgment, seemed best for the revival of business, the adjustment of international obligations and the resumption of commercial relations. The long delay has brought things to such a pass, however, that it is now deemed better that the entire matter should be put over until after the Conference on armament has been concluded, since the bringing up of the measure would now entail prolonged debate which would be likely to run into the period set for the Conference and which might embarrass the efforts of the delegates to work out the program before them.

Whenever the proposal of cancellations of debts has been made, there have been loud protests on the part of certain classes of Americans, but there is no doubt that if that is not resorted to, some other method must be found for dealing with the great bulk of indebtedness, which, added to other causes, is retarding the advance of the world to peace conditions. The bankers and financial interests in general are occupied with the problems, thus presented, but the government intends to keep free from any direction or participation in their plans. If they meet in Washington, it is stated that the proceedings will be entirely unofficial.

Bankers Favor Conference

George E. Roberts Denies Reported Opposition to Arms Limitation
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"There is no foundation whatever for the report that there is an international or national ring of bankers which is responsible for war or which is opposed to the coming Conference for limitation of armament, and you cannot make that too strong," said George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "As long ago as last May, at the spring meeting of the American Bankers Association at Pinehurst, North Carolina, the Committee on Economic Politics, of which I am a member, presented a report, which was adopted by the association, in the following terms:

"In view of the enormous percentage of the annual budget which represents the cost of wars in the past, we urge that the estimates for the military and naval appropriations be carefully considered with a view to reducing them wherever possible, and we trust that the influence of the United States Government will be exerted toward promoting an amicable arrangement among all nations for definitely limiting and reducing this class of outlays in the future."

The bank officials who subscribed to and submitted the foregoing, represented the leading banking institutions of every city of prominence in financial circles in the United States.

Sentiment in Europe

"I have recently returned from Europe, and there I find the sentiment for the reduction of armament, with its crushing burden upon the taxpayers, practically universal. The only trouble is that each nation is afraid of the others and dare not take the step unless the reduction be made universal. Thus France with her smaller population is afraid that Germany, in the event of another war some 30 or 40 years hence, may be able to prevent the United States and Great Britain, by diplomatic methods, from assisting France and hence hos-

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before entering into any attempt to reduce armament that does not guarantee definite support in the event of a violation of the policy of peace.

"In regard to the agenda to be considered at the conference the people must realize that the accomplishment of even a small part of the plan will involve considerable work. The accomplishment of the plan is not as simple as people think and will involve a general conciliatory spirit on the part of the people of the United States toward the other nations involved. For instance, many of the people who are foremost in advocating this step are also strong for internal policies, as preferential tariffs for United States vessels through the Panama Canal, in face of solemnly entered into treaties and the exclusion of certain classes of immigrants, which are distinctly opposed to the success of the plan.

Differences of Opinion

"I cannot avoid emphasizing the importance of giving due consideration to the views and feelings of other peoples in matters of common concern over which differences of opinion develop. If we are in favor of reducing expenditures upon armies and navies and believe that nations should be able to maintain friendly relations we should try to avoid policies that would be able to cause irritation. The basis for world peace is good feeling and a disposition in every country to pursue a policy in international affairs that makes for friendly relations and the general welfare.

"It cannot be too strongly urged that the high purpose of limiting and eventually abolishing expenditures upon armaments, and of settling all differences that arise between countries by peaceful means, depends for realization upon mutual good will, regard for each others' feelings and opinions and scrupulous regard for treaty obligations. It depends, furthermore, upon the development of a knowledge of mutual interests. The whole world must learn that every country has more to gain by policies that serve the common interests than by policies that attempt to gain an advantage for one country over others. In international relations, as in the relations between Capital and Labor, the world will not get very far toward permanent peace until there is a better understanding of the true harmony of interests and a disposition to show consideration for others where their interests are involved.

Japanese Question

"I regard the Japanese question as one of the largest factors in the success or failure of the Conference and unless we meet them in a friendly spirit, with due consideration of their natural feelings and their national pride, settling our differences in the spirit of conciliation and peace, little can be accomplished. Similarly, the Balkan question will have to be settled before the European nations can fully cooperate and hence, consideration of the reported intention of Great Britain and France to invite the United States to join, or at least to cooperate with the League of Nations, assumes added importance. As far as the Russian situation is involved I think that of itself it will have little effect, unless unfriendly to other causes of mistrust.

"Every European nation is genuinely anxious to have the United States in definite relation with the League, and will make any modification of its Constitution that we may ask, as they think to make the League really effective the United States must cooperate or join. That does not mean, however, that we shall have to accept the present Constitution of the League, or any part of it that we regard as interfering with our national rights, but we must concede similar privileges to others.

"To sum up the matter, this coming Conference is really an internal question, a question of the state of mind of the people of the United States, whether they are ready definitely to pledge themselves to a policy of conciliation and peace, and even at the price of surrendering certain national demands and aspirations."

Stand of America Vital

Much of Parley Success Rests on Her Willingness to Lead Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—That American universities throughout the country unite in a firm stand for disarmament and do their part toward arousing the conscience of America was urged by Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, on Sunday at the opening chapel service of the academic year. Dr. Hibben told the students that the peace of the world hung upon the decision of the limitation of armaments Conference and called upon them to help make the Conference a success. He declared that the decision of the Conference would depend largely on whether America took a decided and insistent stand for reduction of armaments and was willing to lead the way.

"The one thing that will cause disarmament is the united voice of the young men of our land—the men who will be the first to volunteer and to do their part if war should ever come upon us, but who can be as equally determined to do their part now in order to remove the present war conditions which make war inevitable," he said, adding that he felt that this was particularly true of the young men in American universities.

Solemn Holiday Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine — "Momentous days are just ahead of us," said Rev. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, in a sermon at the Williston Congregational Church. "Within little more than a month will assemble a conference which may, by a single brave blow, strike the shackles from a war-cursed world and set it free. Let us

make the most of President Harding's invitation for a 'solemn holiday' to meet and pray that the day which prophets have foretold and poets have sung and the devout in all ages have longed for, may at last dawn. Let the church bells usher in the eleventh of November, ringing out the old, ringing in the new."

Jews Favor the Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the coming limitation of armaments Conference was a symbol of mankind's returned hope for genuine peace was stated at the New Year, or Roosh-ha-Shonah service of Temple Israel, by Rabbi Louis I. Newman. "If peoples and statesmen are sincere in their desire for disarmament, the Conference will succeed," he said.

He added that the failure of the Conference would menace the stability, not only of America, but of all nations. The masses of men and women would not tolerate a second disillusionment, and if their groups which in every land thrive on the war system are permitted to frustrate its aims, the United States would be obliged to pay a heavy penalty. He said, urging that the Jew contribute his utmost to the growth of international fellowship. Other rabbis made similar pleas to their congregations.

MR. CLEMENCEAU DEFENDS TREATY

Former Premier Declares Victory of Solidarity Could Not Be Followed by Peace of Solitude

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday) — The speech of George Clemenceau is widely commented upon today. Generally Mr. Clemenceau has a bad press, and although his reproaches to his successors for having neglected to apply the Treaty were expressed in reserved language, many papers retaliate by asserting that the responsibility lies upon Mr. Clemenceau himself for having framed a treaty against French interests.

The question which is agitating France is who is to blame for the French disillusionment? While Mr. Clemenceau defends his treaty and speaks of concessions made at Spa and at London in May last, his opponents insist that his was the initial fault. The "Matin" is particularly aggressive and interposes attacks on him in the report of his speech for not having listened to Marshal Foch and Raymond Poincaré.

But the speech itself was excellent in form, showing the statesman to be an ardent patriot during the war and anxious neither to dominate nor to be dominated during the making of peace. After a victory of solidarity, he said, one could not make a peace of solitude. The criticisms of him that France has neither the alliance promised, nor the natural frontier on the Rhine, nor was proper provision made for the reparation of damages.

Although Mr. Clemenceau did not mention President Millerand by name, his condemnation of the Spa protocol is described by the "Matin" as brutal and odious. Particularly interesting was Mr. Clemenceau's reference to the Washington Conference where he said might be found the occasion to rectify the faults of execution of the Treaty and to find a solid and durable condition for European peace. The speech emphasizes the unpopularity of the former Premier, though it may now provoke some reaction in his favor.

GERMAN SOLDIERS DEMAND ASSISTANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Monday) — While the Reichstag decided, in view of the high cost of food, to grant extra bonuses to disabled soldiers, those whose injuries enable them to earn 50 per cent of their former wages are unconsidered. This yesterday resulted in demonstrations of protest.

Over 5000 partially disabled soldiers and many hundred women assembled in the largest hall in Berlin and passed a resolution as to the justice of their claims, when with red flags, many of which bore the Soviet star, they marched in a procession through the west end, the sympathy of the public being frequently expressed.

WOMEN DELAY CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The National Council of the Women's Party has decided not to seek congressional action on a constitutional amendment to remove legal inequalities of women until the December session. Before concluding a two days' meeting here, the council approved a draft of a blanket law, designed to remove inequalities, which it is proposed to have introduced in each state legislature.

ANCIENTS ARE REVIEWED

NEW YORK, New York—Members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston were inspected yesterday by Maj.-Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, commander of the second corps area, when they paid a visit to Governors Island. Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the first corps area, with headquarters in Boston, marched as a private with the Ancients.

—FORMER KING PASSES AWAY STUTTGART, Germany (Sunday)—Former King William II of Wurtemberg has passed away.

King William II abdicated in November, 1918. His abdication, along with that of many other German rulers, was a direct outcome of the results of the war.

LABOR ESPIONAGE IN STEEL STRIKE

Second Volume of Interchurch Report Gives Accounts of Spy System and the Denial of Civil Rights to the Workmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The volume of supplementary reports on the steel strike, now being issued by the Commission of Inquiry of the Interchurch World Movement, contains a detailed report of the spies or so-called "under-cover men" in the steel strike, and a study of modern industrial espionage, including an analysis of 600 daily reports made by "under-cover men" in the town of Monaca, Pennsylvania, during the strike. These reports were furnished to the commission, along with the blacklist, by the steel company, which hired the spies from two labor detective agencies. These spies, the interchurch investigators found, mixed with the strikers or held jobs inside the plant dressed as workers; also, many of them were inside the unions, frequently as officers. As a rule they were "foreigners," like the workmen they mixed with.

Their duties were to "break the morale of the strikers." The new volume contains extracts from scores of these reports showing how the spies wormed their way among the strikers, the sort of conversation they reported and the sort of strike-breaking rumors they spread, the whole being characterized by a general unreliability and worthlessness.

Commission Spied On

This espionage, the investigator, Robert Little, states, was hardly concealed during the strike. One company, which professed to have 500 such "operatives" at work at that time, said their aim was to work into the Labor unions. He said they expected "eventually to control the unions which had fallen into radical hands in the last few years." In another case mentioned, instructions to under-cover men to stir up race hatreds between Italian and Serbian strikers are reproduced.

Finally, the study traces the use made of industrial espionage against the Commission of Inquiry of the Interchurch World Movement from November, 1919, to the summer of 1920. The report of an unnamed under-cover man who pursued the commission's investigators in Pittsburgh, and inspected the Interchurch offices in New York, is given in full. It was sent to the offices of the United States Steel Corporation, being dated two days after the commission's last interview with E. H. Gary, chairman of the corporation (November 10, 1919). The "anonymous report" called the investigators "members of the I. W. W." and "Reds."

Manufacturer's Apology

The study says the "anonymous report" became a serious episode in the inquiry, not because any of its allegations were true, but because it was received as true by powerful men who were not accustomed to a system of spy reporting, because great laymen in several states and in various industries received and weighed spy reports much as they took a newspaper. This report, called "Document A," was circulated by steel manufacturers, by employers' associations, by the managing director of the National Industrial Conference Board, first in typed form and finally in printed shape. Malcolm Jennings, the secretary of the Ohio Manufacturers Association, who circulated it, retracted and his apology is given, with the results of other investigations of it by Interchurch officials.

The study then describes "Document B," another special report against the Interchurch World Movement. This was the report mailed by Ralph N. Easley of the National Civic Federation, to the offices of the United States Steel Corporation on March 29, 1920, with a letter recommending that the clergymen reported in it be "kicked out of their position." None of the men spied on by this agent had anything to do with the Interchurch steel report.

Civil Rights Violated

A report on what happened to civil liberties of communities and personal rights of workmen during the steel strike, according to the commission's secretary, Heber Blankenhorn, contains part of the basis for the main report's finding "that the steel strike made thousands of citizens believe that our institutions are not democratic or not democratically administered; that they believe that local magistrates and police authorities often try to break strikes, and that state and federal authorities often help."

The conditions lead the commission to recommend that the federal government investigate the state of civil liberties in Pennsylvania and make public two federal government reports made two years ago. These reports still remain buried in government files. The report on civil liberties in western Pennsylvania, by George Soule, is based on 300 affidavits, signed statements, or statements in the presence of investigators, made by victims, or by witnesses of violation of civil rights during the strike.

The report finds that the denial of the rights of speech and assembly to work was a practice in Pennsylvania before the strike began. Local regulations and state laws are such as to facilitate suppression by local authorities, who, in Pennsylvania's steel towns, are frequently military officials as well.

Wholesale Raidings

The denials, long before the strike, were based on the reasoning that meetings would lead to unions, unions

would lead to strikes and strikes to violence; therefore meetings should be prevented. After the strike began, other rights of strikers were invaded, by wholesale raiding and arresting on flimsy charges, or on no publicly recorded charges. The peaceful course of the strike in Ohio, where no suppressions were enforced, is contrasted with that in Pennsylvania.

The affidavits charge a long list of acts of unwarranted search and destruction in strikers' homes, wholesale and individual clubbings, principally by the state constabulary, arrests and fines meted out when strikers told the court they would not go back to work, denial of rights in court, and shootings and murder. Conditions during the strike are described as "terrorism." In most cases there was no means of legal redress open to strikers, nor of investigation open to the public.

RECORDS TO DECIDE COOPERATIVE CASE

Judge Says He Will Have to Appear Receivers for Society Unless Showing From the Present Testimony Is Altered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—If the showing made against the trustees of the Cooperative Society of America, according to the testimony of the record taken before C. B. Morrison, master in chancery, is true and if further disclosures do not alter the showing, Judge E. A. Evans of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in the District Court, will feel it his duty to appoint a receiver, according to the declaration of the court, at a hearing here yesterday.

Attorneys for Harrison Parker, John Coe, and N. A. Hawkenson, the defendant trustees, asserted that the record was one-sided, that they had called no witnesses, that they had not cross-examined any witnesses and that they should be allowed to set up affirmative matters. Judge Evans pointed to the fact that the chief witnesses so far had been Mr. Parker, trustee, and Gustav Kopp, president of the Great Western Securities Company, both of whom were friendly witnesses who made admissions, and therefore it could not be said that they had not been heard.

Judge Evans ruled that in his belief the petitioning creditors had probable claims in bankruptcy, a point on which the defendants hoped to win their case, but which they lost by the ruling. He declared that it is the "beneficial interests" which promise to pay, and not ordinary shares of stock.

Action Is Deferred

"Shall I act now on the record as it is," asked Judge Evans, indicating the points on which the argument would pivot, "or shall I take further testimony on the question of a receivership?"

"I am not anxious to appoint a receiver prior to a determination of the bankruptcy petition, because it is well known that such a movement would have a bad effect upon the business of a going concern, even should it turn out later that the receivership was not justified.

"This is a matter where certain parties have called themselves trustees. They occupy a very strong position. I might, instead of appointing a receiver, remove the trustees from their authority."

At this point a motion to intervene in the suit was made by Richard R. Loper, formerly editor of the "Cooperative Commonwealth," official weekly of the society, who had claims of \$1500 which he wanted to join with those of the petitioners. The judge directed that this matter should not be considered at the time but should go through the usual routine of filing.

Contract Denounced

A contract with the Great Western Securities Corporation, a selling company owned by Mrs. Parker, who drew a salary of \$500 a week for doing nothing, it was testified, was especially scored by Judge Evans. It provided that the securities company should sell all the beneficial interests on installments, and withhold the money from the society for 10 years if it wished, or until the certificates were fully paid up. He said this made it appear a gigantic scheme to defraud, in that security purchasers were led to believe their money went direct to the Cooperative Society of America.

When details of an advertised \$100,000,000 distribution of insurance by the People's Life Insurance Company, owned by the society, were explained to him, Judge Evans declared it made the whole enterprise look more visionary than ever.

He demanded that additional figures as to the money paid into the society, and the amount of subscriptions obtained, be sent to him, and indicated he would determine the question of a receivership after a further examination of the record. He adjourned the hearing with no date set for its resumption.

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FARMER PROBLEMS REMAIN UNSOLVED

Inquiry by Congressional Commission Shows That Freight Rates Are Too High to Permit Return of Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Having completed the first part of its exhaustive investigations into conditions held responsible for the present agricultural crisis, the joint congressional commission of inquiry, of which Sydney Anderson (R.), Representative from Minnesota, is chairman, has left for future determination in the important phases of transportation and distribution.

So vital are these problems to agriculture and national life generally, the commission has decided that they must be considered wholly separate and apart from the other lines of investigation conducted before the congressional recess, though they are practically linked with every large problem confronting the farmers.

The joint commission will meet today, for the first time since the recess, to go thoroughly into these questions, in an effort to map out a line of procedure. Involving as they do the question of freight rate reductions, itself an important issue with the farmers, the commission is looking ahead to long weeks of hearings and inquiry into every phase affecting the transportation and marketing of products from the farm to the great cities and ports of export to foreign markets.

Adjustments Necessary

Mr. Anderson sees a gleam of hope in the agricultural situation, though he admits that there can be no permanent solution of the farmers' problems until prices have been adjusted on a level in conformity to prices in other lines of business and industry. Farm prices are now at the bottom, and until the farmer begins to enjoy some of the prosperity that has come to those engaged in other industries, he feels that the solution will never be properly reached.

During the last two months the joint commission has been studying the intricate questions involved in farm credits, methods of financing, and the agricultural crisis as a whole. It is now prepared to submit a preliminary report on the results of its inquiry thus far, with recommendations to Congress for remedial steps and legislation.

In the matter of financing and credits, the commission has undertaken to investigate the policies of the federal farm loan banks and the Federal Reserve System, to determine the truth of charges that these systems of financial aid are ignoring the real needs of the farmers and are charging them ruinous rates of interest, while favoring big business with long-term credits at easy rates.

Thorough Survey Made

It has gone into a study of the purchasing power of farm commodities in comparison with commodities of other industries; it has compiled a list of absolute prices to determine whether the prices of farm commodities were relatively higher or lower than the prices of other commodities. The quantity of production necessary for American and European needs also has formed another source for exhaustive study, with a result that the commission finds that production has just about kept pace with population, without taking into account the growing demands of impoverished Europe. "So far as the farmer is concerned," said Mr. Anderson, "he would be better off economically if he would sell everything he owns and invest it in 5 per cent bonds. He would get a larger return for his labor. The average farmer today is not making both ends meet, despite the gradual advance in the prices of his products."

The study of the problems of distribution, so that farmers could find a quicker and cheaper market for their products, coupled with problems of transportation, is an issue to which the commission must devote the best part of its efforts in the future.

As long as production goes forward without any definite relation to markets, as long as transportation eats up the greater part of the producers' and the consumers' dollar, the farmer will continue to be at a disadvantage in the distribution of profits, and the consumer will continue to pay prices out of all proportion to value, it is pointed out. Returning members of Congress, especially those from the agricultural districts of the far west

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COMMUNIST ELECTED TO PARIS COUNCIL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday) — The extraordinary result of the election to fill a vacancy on the Paris municipal council has caused some excitement. In the twentieth arrondissement, which is composed of an essentially working class population, the Communists put forward Andrew Marty, and he has been elected by a large majority, receiving 4574 votes, against 1644 which went to the representative of the Bloc National. To obtain this result there had been an intense campaign, and all the advanced parties joined hands with the Communists.

Mr. Marty was a sub-officer in the Black Sea fleet which was engaged in the Russian operations. He was the ring-leader of the mutiny and was condemned to 15 years' imprisonment. He protested that he was behaving as a patriot in endeavoring to prevent hostilities against the Bolsheviks without a definite declaration of war. Such at least is the thesis of the Communists, who adopted him as their banner bearer. They have since waged a campaign about his name. Finally they rallied round his name in the council election.

It is superfluous to state the extravagant claims that are being made in consequence of this verdict of the people who were chiefly moved by sympathy for the condemned man and have no doctrinal convictions. That the Communists will make the most of their triumph is natural and obvious. Mr. Marty of course remains in prison. His supporters confidently declare that he must now be released. It may be doubted, however, whether the government will consent to extend the measure of the amnesty to cover his case. His election appears to be illegal. His conviction is held to render him ineligible, and it is likely that the prefect of the Seine will annul the decision. He will then have the right of appeal, and it may be a year before the question of whether he is elected or not will be decided. Even when he is pronounced ineligible, his supporters have the right again to present him, for, according to French law, all citizens may present themselves even though afterward they are declared ineligible. There were some manifestations on the Paris boulevards. The incident, though trivial in itself, will probably cause some discussion.

RUSSIAN RELIEF CONFERENCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday) — The Brussels conference on the Russian famine relief will be held here next Thursday in the Palais des Academies. Twenty-six nations are to be represented. Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame will be the representative of Britain, but it is possible that another appointment may be made from London.

STATUS OF INDIANS IN KENYA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NAIROBI, Kenya (Monday) — Major-General Sir Edward Northey returned to the Government House from London on Sunday. Rapid developments in regard to the status of Indians in relation to European residents are now anticipated.

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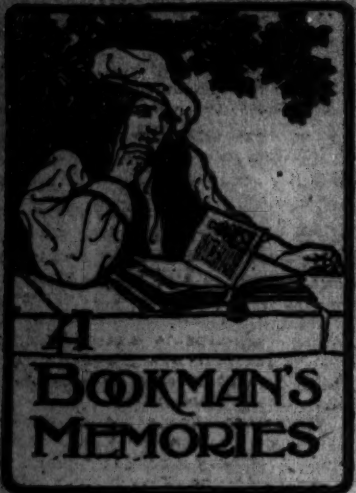
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ANTHRACITE—BITUMINOUS



Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

What good fortune some authors, who are craftsmen rather than artists, have! Conan Doyle, at the beginning of his literary career, invented Sherlock Holmes; in inventing him he discovered a gold mine. Long ago I found Sherlock Holmes interesting, but the Baker Street amateur detective has lagged too long upon the stage. Today, it is only with an effort that I can wade through a Sherlock Holmes story. But he still pursues me. One out of every three cinemas I attend, offers a long-drawn out, ancient Sherlock Holmes yarn.

You perceive that I was the world invent, not the world create in regard to the evolution of Sherlock Holmes. He was built up, bit by bit, by the author when he was studying. To make him unravel crimes and mysteries by processes of acute, yet man-in-the-street deductions was a happy idea, and as ideas are among the greatest things in life, Conan Doyle deserves all credit for the idea; but editors and publishers have made him go on creating Sherlock Holmes stories, almost, I fancy, against his will. His invention got out of hand. I am told that the circulation of the "Strand Magazine," where many of the stories first appeared, leapt whenever the issue contained a Holmes yarn, and I do not suppose that there is an editor of a popular magazine who would not welcome today with a large check, a new one. But Conan Doyle is bored with his invention. Today he is thinking about other matters.

Sherlock Holmes made his first appearance in 1887 in "A Study in Scarlet." Thirty-three years later, to be precise, in July, 1920, there was almost a learned article in the Bookman, by Beverley Stark, on the Sherlock Holmes evolution, and the way he has been adopted and adapted in foreign countries. The article concludes with this interesting piece of information. "It was 30-odd years ago that Conan Doyle, a medical practitioner without any practice to speak of, and a struggling author without an audience or a market, succeeded, after much peddling, in disposing of the manuscript of 'A Study in Scarlet' for the sum of £25."

After such an auspicious start, for Sherlock Holmes aroused interest at once, Conan Doyle settled down to writing as a career. An open air man, a good cricketer, a decent golfer, a sturdy cyclist, he naturally fell into the way of writing historical, men-of-action novels, when he was not supplying the public with more and more Sherlock Holmes stories. I do not profess to have read them all, but those that have come under my notice make it plain that his men and women are types rather than individuals. His people are fine, manly, and dashing, but they do not live in our imaginations like the characters in Scott and Dumas; and he has not a touch of the art of R. L. Stevenson in yarning mood. There were natural writers who would have written under any conditions. Conan Doyle wrote because, I suppose, an early success thrust him into a groove, and he found the groove more profitable than his former profession. I enjoyed "The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard," "Rodney Stone," and "Uncle Bernac," but nothing can persuade me that they are anything more than stirring yarns told with vigor and understanding.

I have a different feeling about two of his historical novels, "The White Company" and "Sir Nigel," one being a continuation or development of the other. These I have read twice, parts of them three times, for the simple reason that I lived for a year in the locality where the scenes are laid—the Farnham-Tilford district of Surrey. I enjoyed these books in a greater degree than any other, because I gave more of myself than usual. Very simple—and a lesson. We are too apt to skip and skim books, and, if we are bored in reading them, to put the blame upon the author, whereas it is sometimes because we do not give enough of ourselves. Had I read "Sir Nigel," in America, or in a distant shire of England, I do not suppose that I should have been more interested in it than in "Micah Clarke," which has left no impression upon me. But, one day, in roaming about the ruins of Waverley Abbey near Farnham, from which it is said Sir Walter Scott took the title of his romance, I met a soldier, home on leave, with a book in his hand. It was "Sir Nigel," by Arthur Conan Doyle, and the soldier said, "I was trying to find the meadow where Sir Nigel tamed the horse. A ripping book."

So I bought the book, and for a happy month followed, at intervals, on foot, the historical and local episodes of "Sir Nigel." This is the way to read an historical romance; and although the hero, Sir Nigel, does not "live" for me like a character in Scott, Dumas or Stevenson, the places in old Surrey where he fought and dreamed, and progressed in the medieval way of living, have an actuality very pleasant in retrospect.

I have called Conan Doyle an open-air man; that he is, some years ago I sat on a rail in an English meadow, and watched him captain a cricket

match, with J. M. Barrie captaining the other side. He is a blue serge suit man; by this I mean he is one of those who cannot be bothered with the niceties of fashion, in dress, who settle down to the blue serge suit, which is never altogether in fashion, but never altogether out of it. These blue serge men are true to type—straightforward, manly, sunburnt John Bulls. I have known a dozen of them in my life. But there is another side, or rather an aspect of this hearty John Bull, and that is a furtive interest in what I might almost call the "macabre," shown in some of his stories and in that thrilling, creepy one-act play that he wrote for Sir Henry Irving called "Story of Waterloo."

He is an ardent patriot, so whole-hearted that when his country is in danger or difficulty he will give up his story writing and devote his days to exploring and supporting the British cause. In 1900 he produced a weighty book called "The Great War: Cause and Conduct of the War, an Attempt to Place the True Facts Before the Peoples of Europe." One hundred thousand copies of this book were given away in 12 foreign languages.

During the great war, 1914-1918, he set himself to tell the "History of the British Campaign in France and Flanders." Two volumes have been published. I do not know if any more will be forthcoming, for today books about the war are not exactly what the people want. But no one could give the plain, straightforward narrative better than Conan Doyle. I remember an afternoon in 1916 when he held a vast audience in St. James' Hall with his account of one of the gigantic episodes on the western front which he himself had witnessed. He wore a blue serge suit, and he told his tale in the same unimpassioned, hearty, convincing manner as he told of the adventures of Sir Nigel riding from Tilford to Waverley Abbey. There was no rhetoric, no flourishes; but I do not think that I have ever seen an audience so moved, so tensely silent with emotion, as when he told how, on a certain day, at a certain hour, Rudyard Kipling's son was to be seen passing with his men into the mist of battle, and to be seen no more. As to the inquiry to which Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is now devoting his days and energies, I pass it by. It does not interest me. For better or worse he will live as the inventor of Sherlock Holmes.

Q. R.

THE OLD SUSSEX COAST ROAD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I speak of the time before the poets discovered Sussex and the Sussex downs: before the motor-car had arrived, and before Brighton was a suburb of London; of the days when the quality took their horses and carriages down to Brighton in the autumn, and drove along the front, of afternoons; of the days when Herbert Spencer the philosopher and William Black the novelist dwelt in houses overlooking the sea, though you would never guess it from their works. Mr. Black used to compose his novels walking up and down the sheltered beach on the seaford, learning by heart the next chapter. Then he would go home and write it all down. It was at that time Richard Jefferies wrote his descriptions of Brighton and of the downs.

What is now bright air and weedy rock and the moving tide was then a solid rampart of chalk cliffs, along the top of which the coast road led eastward. Rain and spray and the beating waves were away the chalk, and people made a new road, further inland, and the old road crumbled into nothing. Then the new road went the same way, and they made another new road further inland.

From the easternmost high stucco terrace of Brighton, the old coast road led directly into the sunset and noble silence of the high downs. There was no straggling, sordid outgrowth of habitation. To the left the path winds over the hill, waist-high in amber corn, woven with red poppies. The air is fragrant with the mingled odor of poppies and hot chalk and thyme, filled with a spray of melody flung from the larks singing high in the blue. As the old coast road rises, the colored hills, rising on the left hand one behind another, folding into another like the fingers of two hands, recede and merge into the lucent haze. Far below, the vast plain of the sea, patterned into shifting fields of faint lavender and broad paths of light, melts into the sky in a mist of sparkling blue. Deep blue are the cup-shaped shadows on the downs, blue are the slender harebells near at hand, ringing their insubstantial music in the stirring wind.

The wind upon the downs is of a power and sweep the inland folk know not. Its huge and steady volume pours and surges across the barren miles of downland, unbroken by house or tree or rock. The trees nestle in the valleys, closing in the little gray church and the old farmhouse, with its lichened roof ruddy like an apple. The pinnions of the gale roar overhead and descend upon the whitening sea beyond; and in the vale the hoarse voice of the blown trees is like an echo of the far complaint of the driven sea.

From the old coast road other roads lead north inland to the villages. A flinty track, poppy-bordered, runs along the dunes, or shallow valleys, upon whose sides the sheep move in patches, and their bells chime little and far, and the figure of the shepherd looms in the skyline, looking, by some trick of the atmosphere, near twice the size of life; until, in the kindly crook of the arm of the hills, the road leads under glossy Spanish oaks to the single street of trim cottages, built of flint and brick. Apart and above, on the rising ground, the squat, slated steeples of the church are embowered among the trees; beyond, the

long, pure line of the down arches upon the sky.

Follow the track across the downs—for here are no houses for many open leagues—and you strike the old coast road again where it dips to the village in the narrow valley opening, in a cleft of the hills, to the sea and a little beach. Turn westward again along the old coast road, and in the rich twilight you shall see the red ball of the sun dropping toward the purple water; and presently, a carcanet of gold points glittering in the smoky belt of turquoise, which is Brighton; and as you walk comes a cool breath from the sea, and on the landward side the vast and breeding fawns are sinking into darkening heavens. In those days, you could walk on a broad expanse of resilient turf stretching between the old coast road and the cliff-edge, in utter solitude.

ART AND WINNIPEG

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

We were considerably thrilled at the thought of visiting Winnipeg. We had heard a great deal of the prairie metropolis which aspired to be the capital of and had already succeeded in becoming the gayest city in Canada. We didn't doubt that we should encounter the real western spirit and we braced ourselves to the shock. In our innocence abroad it seemed to us that Ft. William had some appreciable measure of it, but no one further west seemed willing to admit it. Ft. William was in Ontario, they said, and much as Winnipeg appreciated Ft. William in other ways she was convinced that all that part of Ontario west of Lake Superior should belong to Manitoba and until that unlikely event happened Ft. William was definitely "down east." Further west let it be whispered they said precisely the same thing about Winnipeg except that they didn't want to annex Manitoba, having more prairie of their own than they knew how to fill, and we even found Calgarians of ancient lineage who positively snorted at the idea of anything east of Alberta being actually and properly the "wild and woolly."

However these were distinctions without differences to us then. Winnipeg was west to us and we had come to Winnipeg on a mission, the mission of telling her something about the history and growth of Canadian art and all that it could and would do for the common weal when the need was seen and genius harnessed to the task.

We said it at luncheons and at Canadian clubs, and we repeated it at formal evening lectures and informal receptions afterward, and with the aid of a good press we had made an impression. Winnipeg has, of course, had her own art gallery and art school in the old Board of Trade Building for a good many years; we knew it, because the National Gallery at Ottawa had lent it so many exhibitions that it was getting more and more difficult to send fresh pictures every year.

But what with the war and one thing and another art had fallen on dull days, and, whatever else happens, in Winnipeg dullness is inadmissible to the prairie spirit. So a real effort was in process to put Winnipeg on its artistic feet and make it ready for the revival we were preaching.

For one thing, the art school was moving to better premises and the gallery would be considerably enlarged by its departure. Then there was to be an art conference pointed by an exhibition of Canadian painting to see what could be done for the artistic education of the west, which so far as art galleries and schools went was practically nonexistent. Altogether things were moving and Winnipeg had a distinct art situation of her own and we were glad to be there.

Winnipeg has her artists too; they are pioneering and some day Winnipeg may be even prouder of them than of her golfers. W. J. Phillips, for instance, is a very excellent wood block printer and his prints are probably better known in London and New York than in Winnipeg. The National Gallery at Ottawa has a full and very beautiful set of them. Lemorne Fitzgerald is one of the younger modernists with strong decorative leanings, and since the prospects of a mural painter are not exactly alluring in western Canada at present, his residence in Winnipeg is not necessarily permanent.

But if you are disappointed over the progress which a rich city like Winnipeg has made in ways artistic you can't do better than pay a visit, as we did, to the new Parliament buildings as an antidote and especially if Mr. Oxtown, the deputy Minister of Public Works, will show you round and tell you their story you will realize that there are more kinds of artistic progress than one in Winnipeg.

You would have to go a long way before you could find anything more beautiful and complete than Mr. Symon's building for the Manitoba Parliament. As for the story of the building, it is pure romance, beginning in corruption, continuing in honesty and ending in art. As for their way with official portraits it is one of the nicest imaginable. If you notice their absence and comment on the consequent beauty of the walls, you may be invited to go and see them because they are there for those who know how to find them and can be trusted to be in their presence.

You will descend many steps, doors will be unlocked; if not secret, certainly unfrequented ones and finally you will find yourself in the chamber of portraits and you will lift up your voice to rejoice that there was some one in authority in Winnipeg who dares to protect the fairness of his charge.

There is a gorgeous war memorial lunette by Frank Brangwyn over the chamber door outside, and inside Vincent Tack, the American, has symbolized the growth of the law in a series of decorative panels which are delightful to look at and have avoided

most of the pitfalls the symbolist usually falls into.

There is no discordant note anywhere and no one can complain that art hasn't done its best for Manitoba politics; if one felt like making a minor criticism of any kind it was that the bronze buffaloes in the main hall were a trifle out of scale and would perhaps look better outside.

There is another and more popular Winnipeg entirely separate from pictures and architecture and that is out-of-doors Winnipeg. Winnipeg isn't quite as flat as a sheet of paper but it is certainly as flat as your hand. There are gravelly ridges here and there and low hills and there are two rivers, the Red River and the Assiniboine, with high banks and muddy water in which you wouldn't care to bathe, and there are, in spite of popular belief, quite big trees, particularly near the rivers.

All outdoor roads seem to lead to golf in Winnipeg. We took one although we hadn't played for years. We drove helter-skelter over earth roads which stretched like black ribbons between the young wheat fields.



Herding the buffaloes

© Pierre Jeanneret

At the twelfth hole, or which ever is furthest from the clubhouse and most wind-swept, a prairie storm blew up and wet us through and passed over, and the dust was blowing again before we got home. Even Winnipeg weather is in a hurry, but we liked it all, and what had been done with an unpromising site and no surroundings was truly marvelous. Nothing could have done it but the western spirit, so we fully expect the same thing to happen to the prairie art.

"This Elevated State of the Country"

I had not consciously listened to them until I heard one of them say, "I see by the papers that President Harding has called a conference on unemployment." Then I could not help hearing almost every word, except unfamiliar names of persons and places, which I generally lost; for the car rattled, as a New York street car is wont to do, and stopped with a grind and a jerk at nearly every crossing.

"Well, anybody can tell what is causing this elevated state of the country," the speaker went on. "It's just because Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Morgan are running things. They're haven't all the gold shipped to Europe. When Mr. Rockefeller says to President Harding, 'You do so and so,' why Mr. Harding, he does it. It certainly is a serious situation. There's no use in going to Boston or Philadelphia. It's just the same there. And besides I hope to get a position right here in New York next Monday."

"Anyhow I don't want to go away, because I got four suits of clothes and a diamond ring and seven silk shirts in my suitcase in storage here in New York, and I just ain't got the heart to wear 'em."

"I suppose you notice, Buddy, that in this elevated state of the country, you don't see no girls out of work. Why is that? Why is it that a woman can always get work? I'll tell you. Cheap labor, Buddy, cheap labor!"

"It's a good thing for President Harding to call a conference on unemployment, and I ought to have sympathy with anybody like me that wants to work. But there surely are some folks that don't want to. The Street bunch, for instance. You know as well as I do, they ain't looking for work. Why, during the war I was in a munitions factory at—, I got that job from Senator—, United States Senator, you know. Well, one night the boss, he says to me, 'You go down to— and see if you can get any men.' Do you suppose I could get any, Buddy? No, indeed, I couldn't. They just stood round and looked at me and said, 'Work? We don't want to work!' But when I think to myself with four suits of clothes and my diamond ring and my silk shirts layin' useless. . . . I'm not fond of street cars, but for once I wished my office were farther down town, and was with genuine regret that I signaled the conductor."

LIFE IN THE PLAINS OF ANNAM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The plains of Annam stretch in monotonous flatness, crossed by the mandarin roads. They are surrounded by hills covered with pines and dense jungle gradually leading to high mountains where life is wild, savage and untamed. But, on the fertile soil, between the forest and the sea, villages are strewn like stars in an empty sky; over the monotonous unrolling of fields, all the glory of nature has free play; winds, storms, sun and color mingle to give the impression of an elysium of liberty, of movement and of joy. However it is merely a mirage, for the peasants cling to that ground like rabbits enmeshed; the earth takes possession of human beings, it makes them work.

The community I was able to study was called the "village of peacocks";

erect from the sun rays by an enormous conical hat made of straw, the little shepherd meditates, rocked by the swaying movements of the gray brute armed with immense crescent horns; when it rains, he simply brings his hat lower over his brow and places a coat of yellow leaves on his shoulders, thus turning himself into a small figure of straw stuck on the huge animal, which with shining skin appears to be a statue of bronze.

When then, his father intrusts him to the care of a tutor, who, in exchange for a few bowls of rice and handfuls of nuts, instructs five or six young boys in the knowledge of the sacred books, so that, later, they may be able to worship their ancestors according to the ancient rites. They meet in a bare chamber and study the "three letters"; they sing monotonously the words that have been repeated for centuries. Again a few years are spent and the scholar leaves school to learn at last what he will have to do for the remainder of his days: cultivate rice.

Twice a year, before dawn has sent the dim glimmer revealing its approach, our friend wakes up and, with a burning torch in one hand, with the simple plow slung over one shoulder and goading the buffalo that will help him in his task, he starts toward the fields, half dozing and his eyes winking unceasingly. He passes many other men who also wave torches and march out of the village. It is a strange sight, all the burning wands going hither and thither, sending sparks and lighting the faces, the muscular arms and the sharp horns; the wandering fires are at times almost hidden behind bushes, or else stealthily moving in the country when the bright flares are reflected in the drowned fields. When he has arrived at the paternal land, he jumps into the mire and, calling to his buffalo, plods along, leaning heavily on the plow. The sun rises, sends its golden rays over the country and, as far as the eye can reach, one sees peasants and beasts wading in the muddy water. The animals with heads lowered pull hard, the men with bent backs push with all their might, and only toward evening they come back very dirty and after a hasty meal all retire into a land of peace and dreams. The performance is repeated with the harrow; and after this there comes the period for planting, then for the removal of the too numerous shoots to larger fields. In this women help, their black trousers pulled high up; at last the harvest, and it is a happy time if it is abundant.

The Goat-Dogs

Just before the Rio Grande crosses the boundary line between Colorado and New Mexico, it enters a box cañon whose walls in some places are 1000 feet in height and almost perpendicular. For a number of miles, before it enters the cañon, the river flows through a rough country that is worthless for farming purposes. The pasturage even is so scanty that it is suitable only for sheep and goats. The few settlers are Mexicans.

Coyotes roam the hills and ravines along the river-bank, and the herds must be watched day and night. Near the entrance to the cañon lives a Mexican rancher who owns several large herds of goats. He has found out how to herd his flocks without hired help. He sends the herd out on the range under the care of dogs, each of which has been raised among the goats, and has, in fact, a goat foster-mother.

The herds go to the hills in the early spring and remain there till the first snow comes. The dog stays with his herd day and night, drives his charges to the best grass in the morning, and rounds them up at night on some good bed ground, just as a human herder would do.

The herder carries food to the dogs once a day. The only time a dog will leave his herd and come into the ranch is when the owner fails to take him food. And then the dog is impatient to get back to his charges as soon as he has had his meal.

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AN OAK TREE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Deep in the heart of a Florida hummock stands a giant live oak. Of massive trunk and huge wide-spreading limbs, it towers high over its neighbors and seems the uncrowned monarch of those solitudes. About 15 feet from the ground the trunk divides into five great limbs, any one of which would make a large tree by itself, and the whole is like a forest and is inhabited by many interesting plants and animals. On a trip of exploration we find a colony of wood rats in burrows among the roots and they rustle through the leaves and surrounding underbrush in a continuous search for magnolia seeds, acorns and berries, and on up the trunk a silken spider web is spread out from a crevice in the bark. In the collection of rubbish in the first fork a huckleberry bush is growing and mockingbirds feast on its ripened fruit.

On one large horizontal limb grows a bed of moss and small fern and a salamander wriggles about among the waving fronds of the miniature garden; near at hand a hollow forms a home for a flying squirrel; a blue jay has nested among the smaller branches, and draped over all is a waving mantle of the Spanish moss. Many insects dwell in the moss, tiny green beetles, larger ones with golden spots on their wingshields, soft-bodied bugs flecked with black and red, and many others of gay colors.

In the broken stump of a limb a redheaded woodpecker has drilled a hole, where his mate is brooding her eggs, and not more than ten inches away is another hole which was probably their home in a former season but it is now occupied by a pair of crested flycatchers, and the tail of a cast-off snake skin hangs from the opening. This is a decoration which these birds seem to approve of very highly and is to be found in almost all of their nests. One limb has reached too near another tree and a green-brier has found its way across and a dense tangle mats the branches. There a raccoon has fashioned a snug retreat, from which he steps out on the large limb on sunny afternoons to bask in the summer warmth. A wild grapevine, too, has worked its way into the higher branches, and where it drapes a long festoon from limb to limb a dainty nest is swung that not long since cradled a happy family of warblers.

A high fork in the top yields a splendid view of the surrounding country. To the east lies a blue bay, placid in the sun, a wide, smooth beach of yellow sand and the ever-changing sweep of the marshes; to the north the hummock gradually merges into a swamp, where sluggish streams wind between tall cypress and black gum trees and where the white and gold water lily floats on the little pools that peep through to the sky; westward from the hummock's edge a vast pine forest stretches away into the distance and southward a well-kept road leads to the rich fields of a large plantation. Far in the distance rise the dim, shadowy forms of tall buildings and church steeples and over them flies a dirigible balloon that gleams like silver in the sunlight.

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CONFORMATION TO
NEW BUDGET PLAN

Government Will Follow Reorganization Scheme in Matter of Appropriations—A Great Saving in Expenses Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Plans for the coordination of congressional and departmental expenditures to dovetail into the scheme of the federal budget have been worked out by leaders of the appropriations committees and are due for announcement within a few days. The aim is to tighten the purse strings at Capitol Hill to the same extent that Charles E. Dawes, Director of the Budget, is attempting to make departmental and bureau chiefs cut down costs of operation.

Instead of subcommittees of the bureau and department heads to levy a toll on the national treasury, first for one thing and then for another in practically every appropriation bill passed by Congress, the new appropriation policy contemplates the allotment to each of just so much of the total funds and to make each live within the prescribed amount.

Before the end of the week, Representative Martin E. Madden (R.), of Illinois, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, will announce a complete reconstruction of his committee's legislative machinery with a view to synchronizing it with the budget machinery set at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue and which is being operated by Director Dawes.

Instead of subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee, which frames all money spending bills of the government, being selected to handle particular bills, the subcommittees will be selected to handle all appropriations for particular departments.

In other words, at the present time a subcommittee of the full appropriations committee is appointed to conduct hearings and frame the Indian appropriation bill; another subcommittee is appointed to do the same with reference to the pension bill; another for reclamation and irrigation.

Under the new plan all these measures would be considered by the same subcommittee, the committee appointed to handle appropriations for the Interior Department, because all are government activities under the Interior Department. This would do away with a number of bills now handled as separate measures, and make possible an accurate account of how much each department is costing the federal government.

Similarly, the subcommittee appointed to handle appropriations for the War Department would provide not only the pay for officers and men in that military branch of the government, but it would provide for the 12,000 or 15,000 civilian employees of the War Department, who now get their pay from an entirely different bill, the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Furthermore, rivers and harbors appropriations would be considered and incorporated in the War Department bill, because all river and harbor improvements are carried on by the engineering corps of the United States Army.

In the last analysis, the revised plan of drafting appropriation bills is expected to result in an appropriation bill for each department. Every single item of expense to be incurred by that department, the work it is to carry on in each year, and all expenses are to be fixed by the one piece of legislation. Cabinet officers, the heads of departments, are to be held to strict accountability for living within the limits fixed.

Mr. Madden is convinced, and most of his committee members feel as he does, that this is a much better way of apportioning the federal funds than the present method of providing sums of money in practically every bill passed for the different departments. For example, the legislative, executive and judicial bill now carries the money for all civilian employees of the government from the President of the United States down, regardless of what branch or branches of the federal government they are serving.

Harmonizing Plan

This method, it is argued, will harmonize the congressional plan of squaring expenditures and income with the departmental plan of General Dawes to accomplish the same end, for the Budget Director will base his estimates to the Congress on the needs of each of the federal departments. Comparisons of the money asked for each branch of the government with the money actually voted by Congress can be made at a glance.

Advocates of the change contend that this method will not retard in any way the work of Walter D. Brown of Toledo, chairman of the joint congressional committee on reorganization of government departments. In the coordination of government work along particular lines it is anticipated that many bureaus will be transferred from one department to another and consolidated. In case such a transfer is made the subcommittee which has been handling the department which loses its bureau will give up jurisdiction and the subcommittee handling

the appropriation for the committee to which it is transferred will assume jurisdiction.

Republican members of the Appropriations Committee, who have been working cooperation with the Budget Director, feel confident that his new estimates for next year, which will be sent to Congress December 5, will be much less than the total appropriations made by Congress for the current year, despite the fact that Congress this current year lopped \$1,000,000,000 off the total estimates submitted by the departments prior to the setting up of the budget machine.

FROST GOES WEST
OF BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

With the opening of the college year, Robert Frost, the New Hampshire poet, is leaving his white farmhouse, in the interval below the Franconia Mountains, for the campus of the University of Michigan, in Ann Arbor. There he will hold a fellowship, similar to those held by Percy MacKaye at Miami University, Oxford,

Ohio; by Edgar Stillman Kelley at Western University in the same town and by Arthur Farwell under the Pasadena Music and Art Association. He will be free from all bread-and-butter work to devote himself solely to his poetry.

This moving from New England into the heart of the middle west may mark a great change in Frost's poetry, which up to this time has been strictly localized. Indeed, in reviewing "North of Boston," his most widely known volume of verse, when it appeared in 1914, Amy Lowell greeted Frost as being "as New England as Burns or Scottish, Syngue or Mistral Provencal." The importance of any change in Frost's work to American literature is made more clear by remembering that English critics have said that his poetry is "much finer, much more near the ground, and much more national in the true sense than anything that Whitman gave the world."

With the exception of "Maple," which appears in the Yale Review for October, it is probably safe to say that the scenes of all Frost's poems have been laid in New Hampshire. "Maple" gives a glimpse of aircraft and skyscrapers from an eighteenth-story window in New York, but in all the others there are simply farmhouses, furrowed fields, swamps and mountain woods. In "The Hundred Collars" there is the hotel in Woodsville but Woodsville is a place of strikes and wandering lamps.

And cars that shook and rattle—and one hotel.

There is the mill in "Vanishing Red," but that is all. Indeed, even when the story is set indoors in a house in the country, the characters turn to the windows as in the "Home Stretch," when the wife, who has just reached the newly bought farmstead at twilight, stands gazing at the window over the kitchen sink, while the city movers are bringing in the chairs and beds, tables and stoves and stacking them up behind her. She sees:

Rank weeds that love the water from the dishpan
More than some women like the dishpan.
Joe!

A little stretch of mowing-field for you;
Not much of that until I come to woods
That end all.

Frost has made the speech of the people of the White Mountains his own. Yet what a striking contrast his method is to that of James Russell Lowell in "The Biglow Papers!" Whereas the older poet used phonetic misspelling galore to represent pro-

vincial pronunciation, Frost uses none. He gets his dialect entirely by the use of local idioms, in the choice of words, the turning of phrases and the form of sentences. One method leads naturally to comedy, the other befits tragedy as well. And it is not only in dialogue that Frost's language is typical of New Hampshire. There is not a line of description or comment which is not native. It is a hard, economical language, almost entirely Saxon in derivation, but capable of great strength and poetic feeling.

Amy Lowell saw in Frost a grim

versal form is he original. He uses a deca syllabic blank verse with frequent irregular feet, far alike from free verse and from Elizabethan blank verse, but exactly suited to his purpose. Grave, low-voiced, it almost draws.

Frost is not a facile or abundant writer; he troubles himself not at all about quantity of production. On the other hand, he is quoted as having said that "Foe produced too little, and Whitman too much, for a man can be buried under the weight of his own work. Once a poet has struck an authentic note, he need not worry about quantity, for with such a note there will be an elusive something past technique which makes a man's work distinctive and his own."

"Mountain Intervals" appeared five years ago. Since then there has been nothing except groups of verses in Harper's, The Yale Review, The New Republic and The Nation (New York), but certainly there are enough of these by this time to justify expectation of a new book of Frost poems. Now seems to be the proper time, before he goes west of Boston, for hereafter his poetry may change with the different scene and the different folk. Perhaps his work will reflect a more bountiful nature and a more genial people. Yet again, near Ann Arbor, he may discover Spoon River. Still those who like his poetry will expect him to find, there as in New Hampshire, the great fundamental goods, "the truths we keep coming back and back to."

UNIVERSITY'S PART
IN PUBLIC SERVICEDr. Butler, at Celebration of His
Twentieth Year as Columbia's
President, Praises Institution

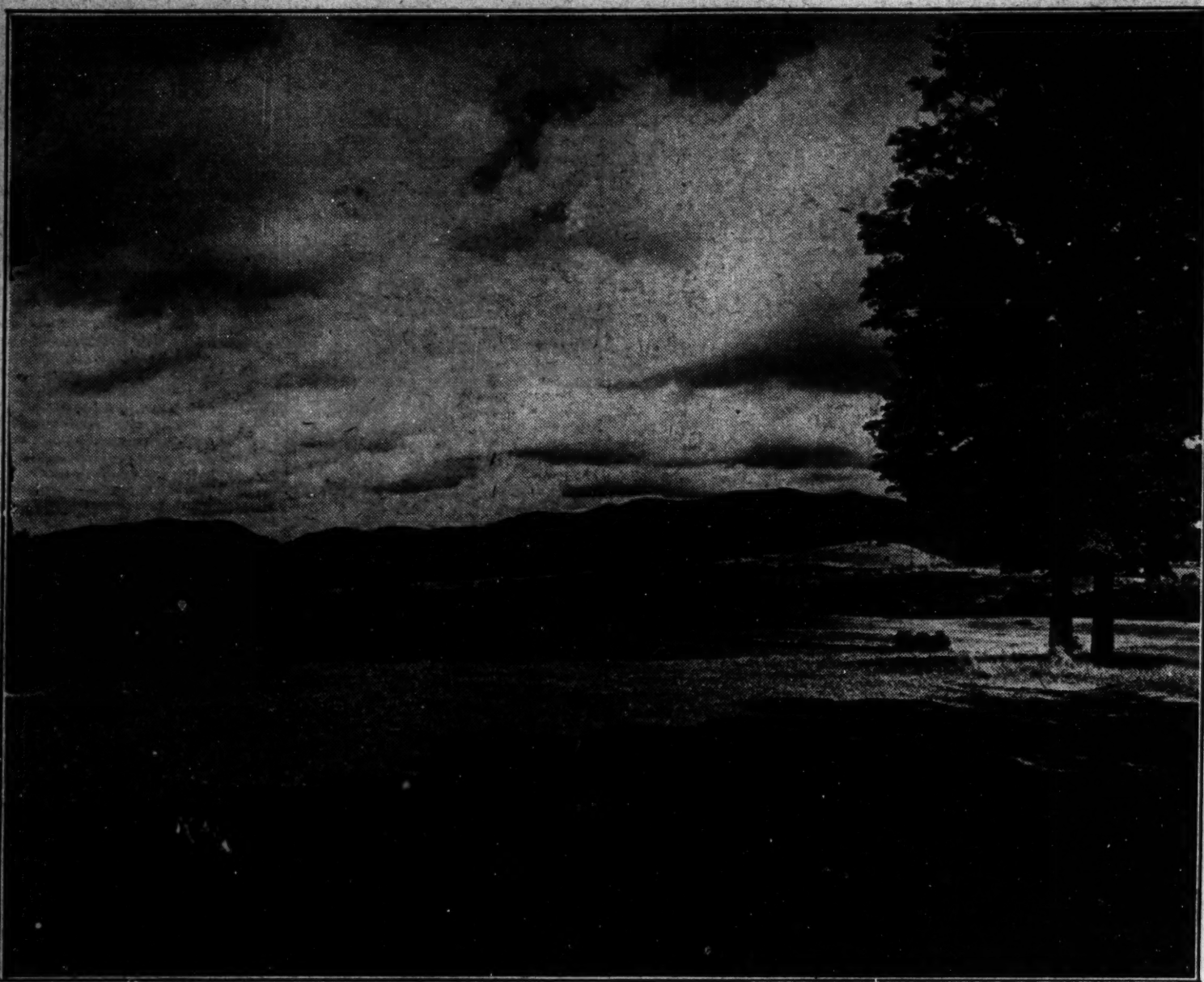
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The interpenetration of society and of the State by the modern universities has only just begun, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler declared last night at a dinner in honor of his twentieth year as President of Columbia University. Outlining the rapid growth of the institution during those two decades, he said that it had come to be recognized "as a singularly well organized and effective agency of the intellectual and spiritual life of man, and as one of the great citadels of liberty at a time when the world is being increasingly given over to the rule of compulsion and of force."

During the past generation, Dr. Butler said, Columbia University had led the way, not only in educational advances but also in its conception of the university as an institution of constant public service.

"When a Columbia professor is summoned to do public act, or to share in public counsel, whether in Washington or in Albany, or in China, or in Japan, or in India, or in Persia, or in South America, or in any part of Europe, his going is looked upon not as a withdrawal from academic activity, but as a manifestation of academic activity of the very best and most useful type," he continued. "The interpenetration of society and of the State by the modern universities has only just begun. This interpenetration was probably greater in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries than it has ever been since, but conditions were far different in those days and life was simple indeed when contrasted with this turbulent and complex twentieth century."

"We have become great in size, in spite of rigorous policies of exclusion that would lead almost any other institution to have closed its doors. We have gained enormously in resources, despite our unwillingness to flatter to wealth or to agree to shape, in any degree, our academic policies in return for gifts. We have clearly demonstrated that liberty and independence are not only wise in themselves, but that they are also the best policy. So many individuals and influences are rocking the boat of civilization, apparently out of curiosity as to how nearly it can be tipped over without capsizing, that it is doubly important for our university to teach and to show steadiness of purpose, steadiness of method and steadiness of comprehension in dealing with novelties as they arise to confront us. Common sense is the highest type of genius and by no means the least rare."



The Franconia Mountains, the view from Robert Frost's New Hampshire home

ery. This belief is based on the fact that several of the department heads have announced that they will not spend as much this year as Congress appropriated for them despite the fact that at the time the appropriations were made some of them raised an outcry against the lopping process.

CALIFORNIAN CITY
QUARRIES ITS CEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—The city of Lompoc near here, which was formerly compelled to secure rock for its building needs from Logan, a town farther north, at a high cost, having had to pay freight and hauling charges in addition to the cost of the material itself, is now obtaining its rock from a newly developed quarry two miles from its business center. This rock is in a corner of the Robinson ranch in the Salinases Cañon, and this portion of the ranch has been leased by the Everett Building Company of Lompoc, who pay for the rock by the ton.

A chemical analysis of the rock shows a fine grade for cement work. It will probably be used in the concrete work of the new \$89,000 grammar school soon to be put up in Lompoc at half the price paid for stone before; but the high cost of truckage will probably make the use of it outside of the valley impracticable.

IMMIGRANTS ARE NOW
TRAVELING INLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Whereas formerly New York City was the chief objective of immigrants to the United States, of late years they have been discovering new sections and traveling inland until now the western and southeastern states receive a large number of the newcomers, according to the Industrial Bureau of the Merchants Association.

The census of 1920 shows that 85 per cent of New York City's growth during the last decade has been of native white Americans and only 15 per cent of immigrants and Negroes. The increase of the city's population in the decade from 1900 to 1910 was about 50 per cent immigrant, the committee estimates.

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AMERICAN FAMILY
HAS GROWN SMALLER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The average number of persons to a family as recorded by the fourteenth census is 4.3, it was announced by the Bureau of the Census yesterday. This shows a small decrease in the size of the average family during the last decade. In 1910 there were 4.5 persons to a family, the number having decreased steadily since the 1880 census, which showed five persons in a family.

In general, says the report, the average size of families is greatest in the southern, and smallest in the western states.

The average number of persons to a dwelling, the term being used to signify any building or structure in which one or more persons regularly live, has decreased from 5.2 in 1910 to 5.1 in 1920. The greatest number of persons in a dwelling occurs in New England and the middle Atlantic states.

The total population of the United States, as enumerated in the last census, was 105,710,620 persons, grouped into 24,351,476 families.

MODERN SOCIETY
DECLARED ON TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Pointing out that during the past seven years modern society has been "undergoing the most tremendous indictment which it has ever sustained," and that it is still uncertain which forms will survive, James R. Angell, president of Yale University, in the matriculation address, stressed the need for the leadership of men of vision and character. Dr. Angell likened the situation of the university community to that of the world, declaring that, "no matter how intelligent its organization, how ingenious its devices, how generous its resources in men and materials, it cannot attain its full usefulness unless every member of it is earnestly and selflessly devoted to the execution of his own particular part of the general task. Modern society is calling as never before in our lifetime for leadership for men with vision and character, with trained intelligence, with hope and confidence in the finer humanity that is to come."

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State Street Trust Co.
MAIN OFFICE
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CONLEY SQUARE BRANCH
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Corner Marlborough & South St.
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MR. TAFT TAKES JUDICIAL OATH

Assumes Duties on the Supreme Bench Per the President's Appointment—Trust and Other Cases Are Still Pending

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Administration of the judicial oath to William Howard Taft marked the reconvening of the Supreme Court for the regular fall term. Yesterday Mr. Taft thereby became the first chief justice to have previously occupied the highest executive office in the nation. The oath, administered by Joseph McKenna, supplemented the constitutional path administered on July 11, soon after the appointment of the former President by President Harding.

The administration of the judicial oath, the final step in the induction of a new Chief Justice, was attended by all of the age-old ceremony attached to the nation's highest tribunal. The oath binds the Chief Justice "to administer justice without respect to persons and to equal right to the poor and the rich." The induction accompanied James M. Beck, the new solicitor-general of the United States, was presented to the court, and then the various attorneys whose applications to practice before the court had been approved since the court's adjournment last June.

Cases Pending

The Chief Justice and the associate justices at the conclusion of these ceremonies followed the custom established years ago and went to the White House to pay their respects to the President.

In addition to the half dozen anti-trust cases awaiting decision there are pending several boundary and irrigation disputes between states as well as cases between states alleging trade discriminations. Numerous questions arising out of government operation of railroads during the war, a railroad merger case, several cases testing the rights of organized labor during strikes, as well as its responsibility for losses resulting from acts of violence during strikes, a large number of cases in which railroads and other common carriers seek to have determined their liability for injuries suffered by employees, several challenges by states of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission in rate making and railroad control, the constitutionality of the prohibitory tax imposed by the federal government upon child labor, numerous issues arising out of the enforcement of national prohibition, and many land, patent, admiralty, bankruptcy, immigration, Chinese exclusion and miscellaneous cases.

The court has under advisement and may give its opinion at any time in the Southern Pacific case, involving control of the Central Pacific; the Colorado case, brought by the United Mine Workers, arising out of violence during a strike in Arkansas and involving the liability of organized labor for losses by acts of violence; the Wisconsin case, in which 41 other states joined to test the right of the Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize interstate railroads to raise their fares within a state, and the Western Union case, in which the government sought to prevent the landing of a cable at Miami.

Rearguments

Some important cases are to be reargued before a full bench. These include the United States Machinery case brought under the Clayton act to test a contract prohibiting leases from using other machines in the manufacture of shoes; the American Column and Lumber Company case, a proceeding in which the government contends monopoly and restraint of trade is obtained by agreements under a so-called "open competition plan"; the Atherton Mills case, from North Carolina, testing the act imposing a prohibitory tax on the products of mills using child labor; the Texas Steel Foundries and the Texas case, the former from Illinois and the latter from Arizona, in which the right of labor to picket during a strike is involved; Wyoming's effort to prevent the diversion by Colorado of water from the Laramie River; the Standard Fashion case, involving the question whether a dealer can by contract be required by producers to exclusively handle their products; and the Bahke-Walker Milling Company case, in which state laws requiring persons and corporations engaged in business to register are being contested as restrictions to interstate commerce.

At the head of the cases assigned by the court for argument to begin on October 10 is one of the numerous New York gas cases based on increased rates. The next case to be heard by the court, according to schedule, relates to prohibition regulations, in which Charles Cornell and George J. Ohio seek to remove to their homes certain distilled spirits which they have had in bonded warehouses since before the constitutional amendment was adopted. The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company case is the third among the assigned cases presenting the question whether stock issued by a newly created company for distribution among stockholders of the parent company is subject to the federal income tax. It will be followed by the reargument of the American Column and Lumber case.

LONGSHOREMEN GAIN SUPPORT IN STRIKE

NEW YORK, New York—The ranks of strikers along the waterfront were increased yesterday. Coal handlers and carpenters engaged in bunkering and fitting ships in overseas trade

walked out at several piers, joining idle longshoremen who struck last Saturday in protest against the new wage agreement, cutting their pay from 80 to 65 cents an hour, which was accepted by the International Longshoremen's Association. Other longshoremen also struck yesterday.

T. V. O'Connor, Shipping Board Commissioner, said the shipping board would stand by the wage readjustments arrived at by a majority of the unions of the International Longshoremen's Association at this port. His statement came after he had conferred with union officials and shipping representatives.

THEATERS

Sothern and Marlowe Open Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Republican leaders in the House of Representatives are returning to find increased dissatisfaction among their colleagues over the provisions of the tax revision bill with which the Senate is now at odds.

This dissatisfaction will manifest itself in a clearly defined line of opposition to the Administration's revenue program unless certain drastic changes are made in the Senate bill, such Republican leaders as Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, and Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the House, frankly admit.

On all sides there is a growing demand for repeal of the transportation taxes and the so-called "nuisance" taxes, which the Senate bill continues. Even more pronounced is the sentiment in favor of reducing the normal rates on income below \$15,000 and for increasing the surtax maximum rate fixed by the Senate Finance Committee at 22 per cent.

Mr. Gillett personally favors the Smoot manufacturers' sales tax, and expresses surprise at the drift of sentiment toward it in the Senate. But he feels that the sales tax is doomed; that it never can pass the House.

He makes this forecast, however, without reckoning the increasing power of the farm bloc in the House, which is beginning to join forces with the agricultural group of senators who are putting their best efforts behind the Smoot plan.

To add to the general difficulties that confront Republican leaders, members of the House are disgruntled over the legislative tangle in the Senate. They feel that they might just as well continue their vacation, at least until the Senate passes the tax bill. In order to pacify this feeling the House will continue the "gentlemen's agreement" to transact no business until next Monday. It will meet today for a brief session, chiefly to consider personal bills on the calendar.

Monday being devoted to District of Columbia legislation, Mr. Mondell will endeavor to get the conference committee to report the good roads bill on Tuesday. After that it is the present plan of administration leaders to push the reapportionment bill under which the size of the House would be increased in conformity with the decennial census. This would afford enough discussion to keep the House busy until the tax measure is sent to conference.

As for the maternity bill, Republican leaders will do everything in their power to block its passage at this session. Mr. Gillett stated frankly that it would not be taken up.

In the meantime Martin B. Madden (R), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, is lining up the deficiency supply bills which must be considered by Congress early in December. According to information received by him yesterday, these will include appropriations for the Vocational Education Board, the Railroad Administration, the Navy Department, and other government agencies.

The army-navy appropriations bills for 1922-23 will not be presented to the House until late in the next session, especially since the reconstructions to be made by the Conference on the limitation of armaments are expected to have an important bearing in the framing of the measures. But there is a considerable deficit in the navy, caused by the reduction of the naval appropriation bill by approximately \$100,000,000. This deficit will have to be met.

The Railroad Administration, it is stated, will require additional funds to meet claims that are now due. According to James C. Davis, Director General of Railroads, if the government could meet all the claims, the Railroad Administration could conclude its work and pass out of existence by July next.

HOME BUILDING CONDITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Home building in San Diego is continuing with increased vigor judging from the number of permits for new structures that are being issued by the city building department. These permits are being taken out at an average of 25 a day, and two-thirds of them are for private homes. The average cost of each building is estimated at \$3500. It is expected that this month will be

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OPPOSITION GROWS TO TAX PROGRAM

Republican Leaders in House of Representatives Ready to Demand Changes in Senate Bill—Sales Tax Gains Support

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COOPERATIVE GRAIN AGENCY ASSAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In defense of their business, which they think is threatened by the movement led by the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., the new national farmers' cooperative grain sales agency, some 1000 members of the Grain Dealers National Association met in convention here yesterday. Speakers attacked the farmers' movement vehemently, declaring it was led by demagogues who are capitalizing the misfortunes of others.

"Apparently the time has come," said J. P. Geph, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, "when business men must organize the political end of business along commercial business lines. It would seem necessary to inject enough business into politics to keep politics out of business."

Agitators who were declared to be endeavoring to turn the producers against the middlemen were assailed by B. E. Clement of Waco, Texas, president of the association. "To commiserate the farmers," he said, "would destroy the surplus maximum rate and bring wreck and ruin on America."

"If the cooperative system could prove more efficient than the present marketing system, increasing returns to producer and decreasing cost to consumer, it would soon replace the competitive system."

He declared the present breakdown in the nation's commercial and industrial structure was due to the decline in the market prices of farm products.

ANTI-TRUST SUIT TO BE DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Notice that the government will move the dismissal of the Keystone Watch Case Company anti-trust suit, was filed yesterday with the clerk of the Supreme Court, where the proceedings are pending.

The case has been before the Supreme Court for about three years, involving appeals by both the government and the Keystone Watch Case Company. The case is based on allegations of a monopoly in the sale of watches. As announced by officials of the Department of Justice, it is the present intention of the Attorney General to move today that the case be dismissed. This proceeding will leave the decree of the lower court open to give the government any relief it may ask.

COUNT OF RAILWAY STRIKE VOTE BEGUN

CHICAGO, Illinois—Representatives of four railroad brotherhoods yesterday began the task of counting 259,000 votes cast by the union membership on the acceptance or rejection of the 12 per cent wage reduction ordered by the Railway Labor Board. The unions involved are the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railroad Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, and the Switchmen's Union of North America.

It was indicated that the tabulation would not be completed before October 10. In the meantime the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Federated Shop Crafts, which have voted in favor of a strike, will mark time until the votes of the other unions are announced.

MINGO HEARING PLANS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate Labor Committee is to conclude its investigations of disorders in the Mingo, West Virginia, coal fields with a week's hearings here beginning next Monday. Senator Kenyon announced yesterday that plans for another visit to West Virginia had been abandoned.

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AMERICAN POLICY TO MEXICO STATED

Government's Attitude Revealed Indirectly as Making Recognition Depend on Assurance of Protection of Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Indirectly the policy of the State Department in regard to Mexico has been made known through an interview with C. B. Hudspeeth (D.), Representative from Texas, with Henry P. Fletcher, Undersecretary of State. The State Department has been reticent as to its intentions concerning Mexico and Mr. Hudspeeth obtained his information in the course of a conversation, the object of which was to find out what the State Department was doing about the Chamizal zone, in his home city of El Paso. This is a bit of land which the Rio Grande, which is the boundary line between Mexico and the United States, has by a change in its course, carved out of El Paso and made what will be Mexican soil if the present river course is followed as the boundary. A commission is to be appointed to decide what shall be done about this and about a tract which the river in another place has donated to Mexico. Mr. Hudspeeth said that Mr. Fletcher assured him that it was a part of the treaty stipulation.

Mr. Hudspeeth having been reassured on this point, the conversation turned to the general relations between Mexico and the United States and Mr. Hudspeeth quoted Mr. Fletcher as having said that "Mr. Oregon and his government must put down in black and white that all titles held by Americans shall be fully recognized and this must extend to states that have confiscated the lands of Americans for which they have issued state bonds that are not worth the paper they are written on. The Oregon Government has heretofore claimed that they have no authority over the states. This is a misnomer. They have authority over the states, and must control the action of the states relative to American rights. When we recognize Mexico it is not for a day, or a month, or a year, but probably for many, many years; and we are not taking anything for granted but everything must be reduced to writing and must be recognized by the head of the Mexican Government and its legislative body."

The subject of the recently reported Mexican Supreme Court decision dealing with the retroactive clause of section 27 of the Constitution was taken up, and Mr. Hudspeeth quoted Mr. Fletcher as saying that "it settles only one matter and that one is that it recognizes the lease of the Texas Oil Company made prior to the enactment of this Constitution; it is not a precedent for the other controversies on similar matters, as our Supreme Court decisions are in this country."

The State Department has not yet had an opportunity to study the decision, it having been mailed in Mexico City only a few days ago, and the Secretary of State has therefore reserved comment.

Most of the statements made by Mr. Fletcher, as reported by Mr. Hudspeeth, are in line with the United States' policy to which the State Department was known to adhere, that of making recognition contingent on

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Mrs. Bredouw
Miss Coughlin
Mrs. Leach
Gray Salon—Sixth Floor

There are many women who, unable to find what they want in ready-to-wear, can turn to our designers with the utmost confidence as to proper advice in the making of clothes. Individual ideas of women will be developed or new ideas suggested by our staff.

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the assurance of the protection of the rights of American citizens. Reticence has been maintained because it was believed that results could most effectively be obtained in that way.

Entrance Tax Levied

EL PASO, Texas—Ismael Magana, Mexican Consul-General, said yesterday that he had received orders from Mexico City to put into effect an order requiring all Americans crossing the border here to pay an \$8 head tax. This will be required of all persons entering that country, he said, but the tax will be refunded if the depositor re-enters the United States within six months.

RUSSIAN HARVESTER PLANT NEVER CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—According to a statement issued by the International Harvester Company here yesterday, cabled reports from Russia about negotiations for the resumption of operations in the company's factory near Moscow are not in accord with information received at the general offices here.

"According to all our information," said G. A. Ranney, secretary and treasurer, in the statement, "the company's plant at Lubertzy, near Moscow, has never been nationalized and has been operating throughout the Soviet Government's regime under the direction of our own Russian managers. The present government of Russia has been helpful in securing the material and transportation necessary to keep the factory running, and the product of the plant has been sold to the government at an agreed figure above cost of production."

"Therefore it is probable that the proposed visit to Moscow of the three Harvester representatives mentioned in the cabled dispatches is in the nature of an inspection trip. Mr. McAlister is in charge of our manufacturing in Europe and Mr. Anderson is divisional sales manager with headquarters in Stockholm."

CARUSO MEMORIAL FUND PLANNED

NEW YORK, New York—Formation of a national committee to raise a \$1,000,000 fund for annual musical scholarships and prizes as a memorial to Enrico Caruso, was announced yesterday by Dr. Antonio Stella, temporary chairman of the Caruso American Memorial Foundation.

Among the more than 50 persons who have accepted membership are Julius H. Barnes of Duluth, Minnesota; William Butterworth of Moline, Illinois; Mrs. H. P. Davidson of New York; John H. Fahey of Boston; Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida; Dr. Livingston Farrand of Washington; Dr. Harry A. Garfield of Williamstown, Massachusetts; Samuel Gompers; Charles H. Macdowell of Chicago; Osbourne McConathy of Evanston, Illinois; Henry Morgenthau of New York; Thomas Nelson Page of Washington; Francis S. Peabody of Chicago, and T. M. Fletcher of Chicago. Artists who have accepted membership include Walter Damrosch, conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra; Pierre Monteux, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; John McCormick, Ernestine Schumann-Heink, Marcella Sembrich, Amelita Galli-Curci and Ignace Jan Paderewski.

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MINERS' PRESIDENT RETAINS CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Radical elements in the United Mine Workers of America failed in another attack on the administration forces when the biennial convention voted, by 1124 to 799, to reject a plan which would have made the offices of organizers, auditors and field workers elective.

J. L. Lewis, president of the Union, has the power of appointment to those offices.

Replying to a statement by John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, to the effect that Alexander Howat of Kansas had said that the international officials had failed to aid Kansas miners in resisting the Kansas court of industrial relations law, Mr. Lewis said that offers of aid had not been accepted. He said the international executive board had decided that cases pending in Kansas would not test the constitutionality of the Kansas law and had recommended to Mr. Howat and other district officials that they join in a friendly suit to enjoin state officials from enforcing the Kansas law. That course of action would have tested the constitutionality of the law, Mr. Lewis said, and would have made it practically inoperative during the trial.

BANKERS' MEETING IN LOS ANGELES OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—The American Bankers Association met in its annual convention here yesterday. The convention is to continue till Friday. Business yesterday was made up of getting together the different administrative executives and other business committees. Two initial sessions of the association were held; the first session, in the morning, was of the savings bank division, which met in Beran Hall, the speakers being W. D. Longyear, who gave a short discussion of savings bank advertising; W. R. Morehouse, speaking on methods; Alvin P. Howard, whose speech was concerned with results, and Edward Elliott, in a talk on cost.

The second session was held by the state bank division which assembled in the ballroom of the Alexandria Hotel. Mr. Elliott O. McDougall, president of the state bank division, delivered a very pertinent talk on the subject of government expenses and taxation. Mr. McDougall took issue with the lethargic activity of Congress in the matter of reducing government expenses and taxation, and said that Congress is "ignorantly or willfully blind in the matter."

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Made of fine quality gingham—in pretty plaid patterns—trimmed with contrasting colors. Sizes for girls of 8 to 14 years. Really, this is one of the biggest values ever offered in children's school dresses. At \$1.98.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

UNITED STATES
WOMEN'S GOLF

Miss Collett and Mrs. Hall Start
Off Well With a Card of 85
Each and Miss Cecil Leitch
Finishes With a Score of 87

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DEAL: New Jersey—High scores
ruled during the qualifying round of
the United States women's national
golf championship yesterday on the
Hollywood Golf Club course, the high-
est score to qualify among the 32 for
the match play grounds being 99.
Miss Glenna Collett of Metacomb,
Providence, Rhode Island, and Mrs.
Latham Hall of Midbury, England,
who were among the first to play,
made the low scores of the day, each
making the round in 85. Miss Cecil
Leitch, British and Canadian cham-
pion, who played with Mrs. W. A.
Gavin, showed her usual form and
scored next lowest at 87, with her
opponent trailing.

Miss Doris Chambers, another of
the prominent British players, after a
high score on several of the earlier
holes, withdrew, as did Mrs. E. H.
Fitter of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Several other prominent Philadelphia
players, including Mrs. R. H. Barlow,
Mrs. G. H. Steiner, Mrs. E. B. Morrow,
and Miss Frances Griscom, did not
start.

Miss A. W. Stirling of Atlanta,
Georgia, the present champion, play-
ing with Miss Edith Leitch, Great
Britain, made no attempt at a very low
score, but was satisfied to qualify
easily with a score of 89. Her putting
was at its best, and gave better promise
of a close match when she meets her
sister, Miss Cecil Leitch, than in pre-
vious encounters. By arrangement of
the draw, this encounter cannot take
place before the finals.

This resulted from the use of the
pre-arranged draw, which made the
earlier matches of the match play
rounds somewhat one-sided in a num-
ber of cases. Of the more prominent
players, Miss Collett and Miss Edith
Leitch, who meet in the first round,
and Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Chicago,
Illinois, are in the first quarter, while
Miss Cecil Leitch, and Miss Marion
Hollins, Westbrook, New York are the
outstanding figures in the second.

Mrs. Latham Hall, the other medal-
ist, meets Mrs. W. A. Gavin in her first
round of match play, and Miss A. W.
Stirling is also in the same quarter.
In the final quarter are: Mrs. C. H.
Vanderbeck, the leading player on the
Philadelphia team, Miss G. M. Bishop,
and Mrs. Thomas Hickman, whose
score of 89 represented excellent golf.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S NATIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Qualifying Round	
Miss Glenna Collett, Providence	44
Mrs. Latham Hall, Great Britain	41
Miss Cecil Leitch, Great Britain	42
Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Chicago	48
Mrs. T. H. Hunkeler, Philadelphia	42
Miss A. W. Stirling, New York	48
Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook	42
Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Phila.	46
Miss Basil Fenn, Portland	45
Mrs. Edwin Jones, New York	42
Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., New York	46
Miss Sarah Fowles, Oakland	47
Mrs. C. F. Fox, Huntington Val.	42
Miss D. M. Bishop, Philadelphia	48
Mrs. W. A. Gavin	46
Mrs. R. M. Hammer	45
Miss H. Shepard, Hartford	41
Miss A. R. Smith, New York	48
Miss Edith Leitch, Great Britain	45
Miss L. H. Fordyce, Youngstown	47
Mrs. D. C. Gault, Memphis	48
Miss D. M. Bishop	48
Mrs. W. A. Gavin	46
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BRITAIN IS MAKING FOR PROHIBITION

Headway Is Being Made Steadily in Combating "Britain's Greatest Curse." Though Progress as Yet Is Not Rapid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The United Kingdom Alliance Year Book and Temperance Reformers Handbook for 1921, just issued, shows that the British anti-drink organizations are increasing in vigor and efficiency, and that while progress is not rapid, certainly not through the legislative machine, headway is steadily being made in combating Britain's greatest curse. The achievement of national prohibition in the United States of America has greatly stimulated temperance activity in the United Kingdom, and encouraged reformers to press forward to the total extinction of the liquor trade as their final goal, because it is considered the only complete solution of the drink problem. How far-reaching has been, and will still be, the effect of the action taken by America, the Alliance Year Book points out. "Today the whole civilized world recognizes," it states, "that the alcohol problem has entered upon a new phase, and that, willingly or unwillingly, it will have to reckon with the changes which this tremendous event has made on the social and economic outlook of humanity."

Scottish Local Option

The coming of local option in Scotland is regarded as being scarcely less fruitful and significant with its desirable possibilities than prohibition in America. "The United Kingdom is the citadel of liquorism," it is remarked. "If it surrenders to the advance of (natural) science, and to the claims of a higher sense of social responsibility, and takes its place side by side with the self-governing dominions of the Empire and America, the drink-ridden countries of Europe cannot but follow these great examples, and the teeming millions in Asia and Africa will be delivered once and for all from that blight which the League of Nations has publicly recognized as a great world-wide evil comparable only with the slave trade, which Lord Brougham once declared to be not a trade but a crime."

The year book quotes a remarkable report on the industrial conditions of the United States of America by Col. F. Vernon Willey, C. M. G., M. P., issued by the British Commonwealth Union, of which the honorary treasurer is Sir William Pest, chairman of Allsopp's Brewery. Under the heading of "Prohibition," Colonel Willey says he made a point of seeking observations on the effect of prohibition from many scores of individuals of all classes whom he met in America—bankers, business men, mill men, clergy, welfare workers, and the like, and he came away with two clear, generally held opinions, namely: (1) that, on experience to date, if prohibition were put to the vote it would be retained; and (2) that its effect has undoubtedly been to increase general industrial efficiency.

Jails Closed

Colonel Willey also says a vast mass of evidence can be produced of its advantages—"better time-keeping, more home life, less crime (the widespread closing of the jails proving this), less disease"—and that there is no doubt that the nation as a whole benefits enormously from the increased industrial efficiency from the general elevation of the community following the abolition of the saloon, and increased material prosperity by the direction of expenditure into various commodities—better food, clothing and houses—instead of into liquor.

Colonel Willey concludes: "On the grounds of the advantage which America will get from its increased industrial efficiency, and from savings, or 'redirected spending into manufactured articles, which give greater employment, and so intensify industrial development, it would seem that the advantage which the United States would appear to have over the other countries which have not adopted prohibition justifies very close scrutiny of its economic aspects."

Factors in War Period

Discussing the alternatives, control and prohibition, the year book points out that three important factors emerged from the experience of 1914-1918; namely, (1) that the whole war-period was marked by an ever-increasing wages bill; (2) that drunkenness and its attendant evils fell very remarkably; and (3) that the consumption of alcoholic liquors also declined to a very great extent. On the other hand, while every new regulation produced the best results in its early stages, and proceeded with diminishing effectiveness, prohibition met its chief difficulties at the outset, and increased in effectiveness and usefulness every year that it continued.

A strong case is made out against proposals to nationalize the drink traffic. The fundamental objection is

that, while the nationalization of an industry—e. g., mines or railways—may be urged on the ground of service to the whole community, the drink trade is not only not necessary but positively harmful, and consequently, as Mr. Asquith says, it is "a trade which the State should not touch with the finger tips." Further, nationalization would mean the abandonment of prohibition.

Building the New World

Again, if the object in view is merely regulation, not prohibition, purchase is unnecessary, because for over 400 years the State has claimed and exercised the power to regulate the traffic in any way it pleased, and can make its regulations just as drastic under private ownership as it could under nationalization. "Not by authorizing the liquor traffic in our midst," the alliance urges, "with the State receiving with one hand vast sums from its misguided customers and with the other hand giving in exchange to them—but not to them alone—disease and crime and misery, shall we build the new world for which the nations are yearning."

The alliance also opposes compensation. It is pointed out that there is no right to sell liquor inherent in citizenship in the United Kingdom, for the selling of drink has, for hundreds of years, been directly prohibited to the peoples of these islands with a few exceptions. Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, and other British statesmen, have made definite pronouncements against compensation, notably the present Prime Minister, who, speaking before the Compensation Act of 1904, said: "Compensation has gone. The people will have none of it. It was so monstrous a proposal that the conscience of England revolted against it. Here was a traffic which inflicted untold injury, misery, and wretchedness upon humanity, and accordingly, when there was a proposal to remove it from our midst, to trammel it and put an end to its ravages, you are told you must first of all compensate the people who provide the cause of all these ravages!"

SOCIALIST MOVEMENT APPEARS IN EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—The Egyptian press is considerably concerned over the recent appearance of the Egyptian Socialist Party on the political stage, although it must have been evident to those who have been watching the growth of the Labor movement in Egypt that the time for such a step was drawing near. As a matter of fact, however, it is extremely doubtful that the mass, even of those who purport to subscribe to Socialism, really understand the subject, or even that phase by which Socialism is known in Egypt. As was shown very clearly by the conciliation board of the Egyptian Government, especially in the case of the Cairo tramways strike, the leaders of the strikers have been very largely lawyers who are only indirectly connected with the industry they are said to represent. This has made negotiations particularly difficult, as the disputes developed into a battle of wits rather than a claim for definite rights.

Under such circumstances it is readily comprehensible that Syndicalism is receiving no encouragement from the government, in fact a law will shortly be promulgated restricting still further the formation and activities of Syndicates in Egypt. That there are better elements interested in Socialism than these lawyer "leaders" and the extremists was shown recently in the formation of the General Federation of Labor in Alexandria a few months ago, and it is said that the new party is being formed by these elements. It is, however, receiving a very cold welcome by the native press, probably because it is so far so little understood and because of the fear that it is directly or indirectly connected with certain revolutionary movements, especially Bolshevism.

The party will shortly have an opportunity of showing its hand, as it is likely it will make a bid for support at the forthcoming elections constituting the first Egyptian Parliament, elections which it is proposed to hold as soon as the present negotiations in London are satisfactorily concluded. In connection with the above the all-important consideration will be the attitude of the fellahs, for they comprise about 90 per cent of the population. Already it is said that a certain amount of propaganda has been started on the basis of a program which aims at breaking up the large estates and distributing them among the cultivators. As the fellah's absorbing interest is land, and especially land ownership, there is a certain danger that the more ignorant may be impressed, but only on the ground of cupidity and not through interest in Socialism itself. To counteract such propaganda no better means can be found than the cooperative movement which is spreading wonderfully rapidly in spite of many handicaps, and it is satisfactory to see that the government gives it its best help and encouragement. By such an educative movement the fellah can be put on the road to the right kind of Socialism and safeguarded from dangerous agitators.

JAMAICA FACING A POLITICAL CRISIS

Legislative Council Rejects Government Bill Providing Funds for Railway Work, Also the Public Works Bill

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Public attention was recently drawn to some of the ancient and admitted privileges of the House of Commons, in connection with the passing of the Safeguarding of Industries Bill, officially described as a "Money Bill," which the House of Lords had amended, despite the Speaker's ruling that it was a money bill, and therefore outside their lordships' ken. Under pressure, however, the upper house decided not to insist upon their amendments, and all was well.

Attempts to amend government money bills are far from being without precedent. The most famous instance on record was the throwing out by the British House of Lords of the budget passed up to them by the lower house for what was regarded in spite of many threats, as the customary formal assent. The result of this drastic action on the part of the British upper house was an alteration in the Constitution by which measures passed by the popular Assembly could be driven through the House of Lords even though rejected, in the first instance, by that august body.

Jamaica Rejects

Now comes news that Jamaica is passing through a political crisis, for recently the new elected members of the Legislative Council rejected the provision of funds for capital works on the railway and also the Public Works Bill. These measures, which would have involved an expenditure of £489,000, were rejected on the grounds that the elected members were without information as to how much of this sum had actually been spent in anticipation of the covering authority now withheld. The local Colonial Secretary has since stated that this action will make necessary the closure being applied shortly to the works on the railway as the Treasury is without funds. He was also of opinion that it might be needful to prorogue the Legislature so that the unexpected situation created by the action of the majority in the council might be met.

Jamaica itself also supplies a precedent, for many years ago the depression caused by the abolition of slavery brought about a grave constitutional crisis, as the Assembly refused to vote supplies and tried to enforce sweeping reduction in establishments without offering compensation to the displaced officers. Lord Melbourne's Imperial Government, in 1859, actually introduced a bill into Parliament for the suspension of the Constitution, but was defeated, and it was not until 1864 that, by a change in the council, peace was restored though only a temporary peace.

Charles II's Constitution

It was so far back as 1662 that a constitution was granted by Charles II to the islanders, and this form of government remained in existence for over 200 years, when it was surrendered in 1866. This original constitution was on a representative basis and consisted of a Governor, a Privy Council, a Legislative Council and an Assembly of 47 elected members. A year before the surrender of this constitution, that is, in 1865, after the suppression of the rebellion of that year, Governor Eyre, at the meeting of the Legislature urged the unsuitability of the then existing form of government to meet the circumstances of the community and how needful it was, therefore, to make some sweeping change by which a strong administration might be called into existence. The Legislature responded willingly; abrogated all the existing machinery of government, and left it to Her Majesty's Administration to substitute any other form of government which might be better suited to the altered circumstances of the colony.

This voluntary abrogation of government has a parallel in the case of Grenada, one of the Windward Islands. The Legislative Assembly of that colony in 1876 sent an address to the Queen stating that it had legislated for its own extinction and leaving it "entirely to your Majesty's wisdom and discretion to erect such form of government as your Majesty may deem most desirable for the welfare of the colony."

Legislative Council Established

Reverting to Jamaica, it may be mentioned that a Legislative Council was, by orders-in-council of the 11th June, 1866 and 11th November, 1869, established, consisting of such num-

bers of official and unofficial members, as Her Majesty might think fit. The number of each were six, until 1873, when they were enlarged to eight, and a ninth was added in 1881. By an order-in-council, dated May 19, 1884, and amending order of October 2, 1895, the Constitution was established in this manner:

The Council to consist of the Governor (with only a casting vote) and five ex-officio members, namely, the senior military officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works and Collector-General, and such other persons not exceeding ten in number, as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint, or as the Governor may, from time to time, provisionally appoint, the 14 persons to be elected as provided. The Council shall be dissolved at the end of five years from the last preceding general election, if it shall not previously have been dissolved.

There is also a Privy Council with the usual powers and function of an executive council. It consists of the Lieutenant Governor, if any, the Senior Military Officer in command, the Colonial Secretary and Attorney-General, and such other persons as may be named by the King, or provisionally appointed by the Governor subject to the approval of His Majesty, but the number of members is not to exceed eight. The Governor is to preside at each meeting and he and two members are to form a quorum.

Desire for Union

Apart from the present political crisis in Jamaica, there is a feeling in the West Indies toward some form of union which, if it develops, will probably be upon federal lines, and this movement, if it can properly at this stage be designated as a "movement," will be watched with interest as will the present financial dispute in the Legislative Council.

The history of Jamaica goes back to 1494, when it was discovered by Columbus and named by him St. Jago, after the patron saint of Spain, but the island subsequently reverted to the native name which it still bears and which means "well watered." It was first settled at St. Ann's Bay in 1509 and withstood two abortive raids by the British in 1596 and 1643, but capitulated by a British force of 161 years after the latter date. The island has remained in the unchallenged possession of the British since then, and the outstanding features of its history after the conquest, were the Black Rebellion of 1865, and the great earthquake of 1907, when the mother country came substantially to the rescue with a free grant of £150,000 and a rebuilding loan of £300,000.

FINE PICTURE FOR NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—There has been an exhibition in Edinburgh a picture of the Scottish capital city painted by James Paterson, Royal Scottish Academician, on the commission of the Duncaldin Art Society, New Zealand. The picture, which is taken from the Calton Hill, looking west, is in every respect an excellent one, and is a characteristic specimen of the art of Mr. Paterson, who is one of Edinburgh's most distinguished artists. It is about 4 feet long. After the children have had an opportunity of seeing it, it will be dispatched to Dunedin, which is named after Edinburgh, and has many associations with the Scottish capital.

DATE SET FOR LIQUOR TEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey.—The New Jersey Supreme Court has fixed November as the date for argument on the writs of certiorari obtained by saloon keepers in various parts of New Jersey, to test the validity of the Van Ness Act, under which they are prosecuted. There are many cases up for violation.

NEW MASONIC HALL FOR MANCHESTER

Much Progress Is Being Made With Scheme for Erection, on a Large Scale, of New Masonic Edifice

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The quarterly report of the general board of the Grand Mark Lodge just issued shows that during the past three months 1128 Mark and 318 Royal Ark Mariner certificates, have been issued, making respective totals of 85,387 and 16,882. Warrants have been issued for three Mark lodges at Dartmouth, Aspatia, and Gosham, and for four Mark lodges at Winstall, Forest Gate, Sunderland, and Attleborough. F. Sydney Jermine Lulham has been reappointed district grand master for Victoria, Australia, by the Duke of Connaught. Keystone Lodge, No. 107, Valetta, Malta, and Carnarvon Lodge, No. 119, Keynsham, have been granted permission to issue special commemorative jewels to all members in celebration of the jubilee of those lodges. The Mark Masons of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight have unanimously resolved to recommend to the grand master that Colonel Sir Arthur Holbrook, the present deputy provincial grand master, shall be appointed to the office of provincial grand master in succession to the Rev. F. B. N. Norman Lee, who held the office from 1912 to the present year and under whose rule Mark Masonry has flourished in the Province.

Manchester's Masonic Hall

Progress is being made with the scheme for the erection of a fine new Masonic hall in Manchester on the site of the old Queen's Theater in Bridge Street, at a cost approaching £150,000 and a festival on a tremendous scale is now being arranged for February next.

At the recent consecration of the Royal Pavilion Lodge, No. 4307 at Brighton, a surprise was sprung upon the deputy provincial grand master, Major R. Lawrence Thornton, by the founders. The province of Sussex has not been in possession of a set of consecrating vessels, and has been forced when necessary to make use of them to borrow from the Grand Lodge or from another provincial grand lodge. The master elect of the lodge and the founders provided for this consecration a very handsome set of vessels, the cornucopia, a copy of a fourteenth century design, being the specific gift of the master, W. G. A. Edwards. At the conclusion of the ceremony it was intimated to the deputy provincial grand master that it was the wish of the brethren that he should retain these vessels as a personal gift. Major Thornton expressed his surprise at the handsome memento and admitted a great inclination "to have, to hold, and to keep," but thought that at an early date he would ask the permission of the donors to make a disposition of them whereby their

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usefulness to Freemasonry would be augmented.

Canadian brethren have sent a strong protest that during the recent term of office of the Duke of Devonshire, provincial grand master of Derbyshire, and previously when the Duke of Connaught, grand master, acted as representative of the King in Canada, neither attended a single Masonic function. It is suggested that the reason was not for offending the Roman Catholic residents of the Dominion, and it is certainly strange and a singular coincidence that two such exalted brethren should so abstain from attending Masonic gatherings, particularly having regard to the keen interest both take in Masonic work. It is said by those in a position to express an opinion that the suggested reason is not the correct one.

Colonel P. S. W. Cornwallis, provincial grand master for Kent, has opened a new Masonic club in Franklin Road, Gillingham. The premises which are charmingly situated in well-wooded grounds, were formerly used as a convent school. They contain the usual reading, writing, and other rooms. The billiard room has two fine tables.

A notable event in the history of Freemasonry was the consecration recently at the Masonic Hall, Monkwearmouth, of a new lodge to be known as the Lodge of Harmony, No. 4224. The impressive ceremony was witnessed by a large and distinguished gathering of grand and provincial grand lodge officers, with the masters of neighboring lodges and the founders of the new one. The ceremony was performed by Lord Ravensworth, provincial grand master of Durham, assisted by four grand and 30 provincial grand officers. T. Harrison was installed as the first master. The lodge starts with 25 founders, all, with two exceptions, members of the Williamson Lodge, No. 949, Monkwearmouth.

PONTINGS THE HOUSE FOR VALUE

Coats for Autumn Wear

Notwithstanding the very low prices of these models they are all cut and made from the newest lines from the best materials. They are warm, easy and serviceable, and the exceptionally attractive price will enable ladies to dress smartly at a very modest outlay.

Smart KIMON WRAP COAT in all wool, flannel, blanket, trimmed self buttons and large square collar which can be worn high up to neck or open. Colors Grey, Mole and Navy. SPECIAL PRICE 42/-

Smart VELOUR COAT, with uniquely ranged side panels, giving the new fashion effect, and prettily stitched with from silk to tone. Half lined silk. Colors: Beaver, Peacock, Mole, Grey and Navy. SPECIAL PRICE £4

We'll tailored VELOUR COAT with new Russian collar. Deep inset sleeves and all-round belt. Trimmed pockets and fancy bone buttons. Colors: Fawn, Grey, Sage and Black. SPECIAL PRICE £4

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS REPORT

Reports of Considerable Buying in South Offset Less Optimistic Returns From Eastern and Western United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Even at a time when poor reports reach the Boston shoe market from the jobbers east and west there is an evidence of considerable buying by the shoe jobbing houses from the Potomac to the Gulf. Interviews with southern merchants now in the Boston market were decidedly optimistic. All report stocks adequate to meet the demands of this trade improvement in their sections, many orders being declined because of the lack of supplies. It was further learned that some of the southern shoe manufacturers had called their men in from their trips on account of solid up conditions.

Prices are firm in all shoe markets despite the efforts to depress them; nevertheless, it is an open secret that a few large buyers have beaten the rates; still such instances are too rare for them to materially affect the situation.

The western shoe factories, benefited by the trade revival in the south, are busy. Though manufacturers of certain grades of specialties report conditions as confusing, the general situation has improved and the future has a normal outlook.

Packer Hide Market

Latest reports from the Chicago hide market show the following sales of packer hides:

	Cts.	Cts.
1,000 Oct. light native cows	12	24
1,000 Sept. native steers	14	28
1,000 June-July native bulls	9	18
1,000 Aug.-Sept. native cows	12	24
1,000 Sept. heavy Texas steers	14	28
1,000 Sept. branded cows	10	20
1,000 Jul.-Dec. native steers	17	34
1,000 Jul.-Dec. native cows	15	30
2,000 Jul.-Dec. spread Koeber steers	17	34

The steady looking small sales keep picking away at warehouse stocks, and have reduced those of prime hides considerably. On the strength of that fact holders have made efforts to get an advance, but no scale of quotations will tempt the tanners while their own business is so unsatisfactory. It is reliably reported that there are no large stocks of summer hides now in hand, still that fact will not arouse the tanners to anticipate when leather sales are confined to but a few grades.

There is a call for ready native steers, although prices have moved upward, and still continue strong. Country hides are weak, the demand for recent kills being insufficient to hold last week's quotations. The grubby, long-haired season is now near enough to force tanners to consider the fact that last summer's stock is well depleted, which was further assisted when the tanning packers took 45,000 for their own vats last week; therefore, prices of these desirable cannot materially recede, though the leather markets may be dull, demand spotty, and conservative, incident to the close of a business year, become conspicuous.

Leather Markets

General irregularity marks the trading in sole and upper leather. In a broad way, however, the movement of leather, last week, was small. Practically all leather which the banks had a lien upon has been sold, and so the market is more normal in that respect than it has been.

Heavy sole leather is having a fair demand, but light weights move slowly. A limited quantity of bonds is going abroad.

Union tannery backs are selling from 48 to 44 cents; cow backs, 40 to 35 cents; oak backs, 55 to 60 cents, and fenders' backs, 80 to 70 cents. Philadelphia tanners are selling fair quantities of both union and oak backs and fenders, with a trend toward the top grades.

Chicago calfskin tanners are having a good call for the better selections, with business in the lower grades improving. The Boston market is quiet in all grades, but anything new in color or finish will find buyers. However, prices are firm. Choice colors sold last week at 50 cents, seconds 42 cents, and a good quality from 40-35 cents. A prime lot of blacks were picked up recently at prices from 40-35 cents.

Boston side upper leather market is showing an improved activity, but low prices are the chief contributing factors.

Choice chrome sides are quoted at 30 cents, but the grades which sell freely range from 24-18 cents. Elk, high quality, sells from 24-22 cents, but the lower run ranges from 20-14 cents. Combination and bark tannery sell freely at times; prices range low, 30-13 cents being about the figures.

Patent leather is active. Foreign markets are taking some, and the domestic demand is good. Kips sell from 55-50 cents, and sides from 45-30 cents. Tanners of glazed kid in and around the Philadelphia market are booking fair-sized orders for domestic use, the demand running largely for the better grades, top of which bring from 50-70 cents. Foreign business is small because of hampering conditions.

ELECTRIC POWER PLAN IN MANITOBA

Plant Started at Great Falls Will Develop 168,000 Horsepower and Cost \$10,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Manitoba Power Company, Limited, a subsidiary of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, has started work on a power development plant, at Great Falls, on the Winnipeg river, to cost ultimately \$10,000,000, and to employ 2600 men when completed. It is expected that the plant will be completed by 1927. It will be one of the largest electrical development systems in the world, with a total capacity of 168,000 horsepower.

The Manitoba Power Company, Limited, which has been newly formed, will take over the plant and assets of the Winnipeg River Power Company, Limited. Sir Augustus Nanton, a prominent Canadian financier, is president, and A. W. McLintock, vice-president of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, occupies a similar position with the new company.

Mr. McLintock says that he has organized a research department, headed by the chief electrical engineer, who will try to induce power-using industries to locate in Winnipeg. In this regard he instances what had been accomplished in Quebec. In 1919, he said, the Southern Quebec Power Company completed the installation of a new hydro development in Quebec, and since that time the industrial department of the company has located 15 large industries in the district served, the industries being branches of large American manufacturers. The 15 companies represent an investment in plant and equipment of more than \$7,500,000.

"The necessity for more sources of electrical energy than already exist in Winnipeg is apparent," said Mr. McLintock. "With this additional power available, Winnipeg is bound to develop rapidly as a manufacturing city."

The Winnipeg Electric Railway will be one of the principal users of the power of the new plant.

The plans include the erection of a terminal station in Winnipeg at a cost of more than \$500,000.

The dam to be erected will have a maximum height of 70 feet and a total length of 3000 feet, and will create a pond or storage reservoir of 1885 acres, providing a deep, wide and extensive body of water reaching up stream a distance of five miles.

DIVIDENDS

Mohawk Valley, \$2.50, payable October 1 to stock of September 27.

Lima Locomotive Works, Inc., quarterly of 1 1/2% on preferred, payable November 1 to stock of October 15. Directors also declared out of net earnings for the current year a dividend of 7% on common, payable as follows: 1 1/2% December 1, 10% November 15, 1 1/2% March 1, stock of May 15; 1 1/2% June 1, stock of May 15, and 1 1/2% September 1, 1922, stock of August 15, 1922. It is said that the report for the year ending December 31, 1921, will show satisfactory earnings.

National Oil, quarterly of 2% on preferred, payable October 15 to stock of October 1.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway, initial on increased stock of 3% quarterly.

Pittsburgh & West Virginia, quarterly of 1 1/2% on preferred, payable November 30 to stock of November 11.

BONDS CALLED FOR OCTOBER PAYMENT

NEW YORK, New York—Bonds called for payment in October, in advance of maturity, total \$12,659,000, against \$4,106,000 in October, 1920, and \$699,400 in September, 1921.

Among the important items are Philadelphia-Company three-year 8% of 1922, amounting to \$9,850,000, which will be paid at 100 1/4 October 1, and Consolidated Textile convertible debenture 7 1/2 of 1923, \$2,888,000, which will be paid October 1 at 102 1/2. These issues are called in entirety.

The balance of the called bonds are small amounts called to satisfy sinking fund requirements. Among these, \$10,000 American Tube & Stamping Company 5 1/2 of 1922 will be paid off at 105, and a like amount of Chambersburg Engineers 5 1/2 of 1925 will also be paid October 1 at 105.

SPITZBERGEN COAL FOR HOLLAND

By special correspondence The Christian Science Monitor

ROTTERDAM, Holland—The first consignment of Spitzbergen coal to arrive in this country has proved so satisfactory that two Dutch steamers will be sent for further supplies via the Terschelling Highis, to fetch 4500 tons for the Rotterdam Lloyd and other companies, and the Noord, which will bring 4000 tons for the Netherlands Steamship Company. The Netherlands-Spitzbergen Company has chartered a number of Norwegian ships to carry the coal which has been sold to Scandinavia.

BROTHERHOOD BANK DIVIDEND

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Cooperative Bank will pay a dividend of approximately 1 per cent to depositors, setting what the management claims is a precedent in American banking. This dividend will be an additional to the regular 4 per cent interest and will be prorated among the depositors according to time of deposits. A dividend of 5 per cent will be paid shareholders November 1. In 10 months the bank assets have increased \$1,000,000 and deposits now total \$7,000,000.

LOW-PRICED WOOL BEING NEGLECTED

British Authority Points Out That General Public Still Clings to the Expensive Fabrics But Change May Come

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England—Members of the wool textile industry in all parts of the world are still keenly interested in the vexed question of supplies and demand, and every contribution to the discussion from well-informed quarters is eagerly studied. The one fact that is known with certainty is that stocks of wool are alarmingly large and consumption is greatly below normal. Differences of opinion are frequently expressed as to the actual position, and owing to the lack of reliable statistics for the whole world, it is impossible to do more than estimate. Moreover, practically nothing is known regarding the stocks held by private firms, and only a rough idea can be formed of the proportion of fine wool to coarse.

For this reason, the latest statement made by Sir Arthur Goldfinch, one of the directors of the British Australian Wool Realization Association, is of more than ordinary interest, in that it throws some light on the present position and the probable course of future demand. It has been stated that by the end of October all the 1920-21 clip of Australia will be cleared, this unexpected result being due to the recent, greatly improved demand for wool. Sir Arthur, however, is not too optimistic on this point. He says that the 400,000 bales of 1920-21 Australian clip still unsold must contain a considerable quantity of the less saleable sorts, and though a fairly good clearance may be effected, some is sure to remain on hand.

Position of Merinos

Of equal importance is Sir Arthur Goldfinch's analysis of the position of merinos. Apparently there is no surplus of merinos at all, for although there is a little more in first hands than is usual at this time of the year, there is very much less in the hands of the trade. The stocks of fine cross-breeds are relatively somewhat larger, but Sir Arthur predicts that in 12 months' time the British Australian Wool Realization Association will hold no stocks of 66s wool and upward, while many of the most fashionable qualities will have been sold out long before then.

It is when one turns to wool below 66s quality—that is, medium and coarse cross-breeds—that the position appears to be far less satisfactory. British Australian Wool Realization Association stocks are in the neighborhood of 1,100,000 bales, and at the present rate of consumption many years would pass before the stocks could be absorbed. The question is: Will people, and especially those in the impoverished countries, continue to neglect these essentially useful wools? For instance, before the war 70s superior merino fleeces were selling in London at 32s. per clean pound, while the price today is about 48s. But 46s crossbred fleeces, which before the war were selling in London at 17d. clean, are now making 11d. Apparently the general public is still clinging to the more expensive fabrics made from the best soft-handling wools, and while these are selling greatly above the present level, the lower qualities of wool, which could make extremely serviceable cloths, are neglected. Sooner or later there must be a move in the direction of the cheaper sorts, if for no other reason than that the vast majority of people in Europe cannot afford to gratify luxurious tastes in the matter of clothing.

Effect on Shoddy Trade

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the slump in coarse wools is adversely affecting the shoddy trade. Costs of production are still so high that it does not pay to produce the cheap shoddy cloths which used to sell so well before the war, the labor bill involved in the handling of a cheap cloth made from shoddy and cotton being just as heavy as if a first-class wool fabric was produced. Moreover, at today's prices, wool of the lower qualities can be obtained at prices which can compete with shoddy, hence the man in the street can now buy an all-wool cloth at a price little, if any, higher than that charged for a shoddy fabric.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat strengthened yesterday after a weak opening and closing quotations were slightly higher, with December at 1.18 1/2, and May at 1.23 1/2. Corn prices changed fractionally, with December at 49 1/2 and May at 55 1/2. Hogs were higher and provisions stronger. December rye 87 1/2, May rye 1.03, December barley 58 1/2, November pork 17.00, January pork 15.00, October lard 10.02, January lard 9.20, March lard 9.42, May lard 7.94, October ribs 6.75, January ribs 7.32.

MERCANTILE BANK BRANCHES

NEW YORK, New York—Notice of the closing of branches at Paris, Barcelona and Madrid is being given by the French and Spanish governments by the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, Inc., under a law in those countries requiring three months' notice before dissolution of a bank. This step is in conformity with the Mercantile Bank's program of retrenchment, but comprises all the closing at present contemplated. These European offices are the only actual branches of the bank. Its connections in South America are known as affiliates. The Buenos Aires affiliate was recently sold.

MINOR OILS UP IN NEW YORK MARKET

Narrow and Uncertain Movement of Prices Indicate Opposing Views of Traders

NEW YORK, New York—The trend was irregular in the stock market yesterday, price changes being generally small. The narrow and uncertain movement of prices denoted opposing views of professional traders and the absence of public support.

Minor domestic oils registered gains. Special interest was attached to the action of the domestic oil stocks because of further advances in prices of crude oil in various important sections. Equipments were firmer but weakness developed in sugars. Liberty and Victory bonds held steady but foreign war issues, especially French and Belgian, were heavy. Call money was firmer with 5 1/2 per cent the ruling rate. Sales totalled 555,500 shares.

The close was irregular: Invincible 12 1/2, up 1/2; American Sugar 57 1/2, off 1/2; Cuba Cane Sugar preferred 13 1/2, off 1/2; Mexican Petroleum 10 1/4, off 1/4; Pierce-Arrow preferred 23, off 1/2; Pan American Petroleum 4 1/2, up 1/4; Allied Chemical 46 1/2, up 1/2; American International 9 1/2, up 1/4. The general list held steady. Railroad issues found strength in the publication of more earnings reports which were decidedly encouraging. Lower priced oils showed some signs of improvement, but Mexican issues displayed a somewhat reverse tendency. Burns Bros., which advanced rapidly during the past week, was one of the market's strong features. Merger news concerning this stock and the 1920-21 Australian clip was directly responsible for the former's rise to a record high price for the year.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending September 30, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

Sales	High	Low	Last
13,400 All Chem	47 1/2	44 1/2	46 1/2
6,200 Allis Chalmers	34	32 1/2	33 1/2
1,700 Am Ag	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
2,500 Am Car & Fdy	129 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
27,900 Am Int C	34 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2
4,100 Am Loco	91 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
8,700 Am Steel	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
26,500 Am Sugar	52 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
14,300 Am Tel	108	107 1/2	108
12,800 Am Wool	76 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
16,200 Bethlehem	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
14,400 All Gulf	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
10,800 Baldwin	89 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
12,200 Balt & Ohio	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
16,200 Bush Bros	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
14,400 Burr	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
5,500 Cent Lea	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
4,200 Chandler	44 1/2	41 1/2	43 1/2
14,800 Chino	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
23,100 Corn Prod	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2
22,700 Corden	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
26,900 Crucible	65 1/2	62 1/2	64 1/2
2,500 Cub Am Sug	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2
12,200 Cuba Cane	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
10,900 Cuba Cane Pfd	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
9,800 Del L & W	109	104 1/2	108 1/2
10,000 Gen Asphalt	54 1/2	50 1/2	53 1/2
12,200 Gen Elec	78 1/2	75 1/2	77 1/2
28,600 Gen Motors	104 1/2	101 1/2	103 1/2
8,500 Int Harvester	78	75	76 1/2
10,400 Int Nickel	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
12,200 Int Paper	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
10,100 Inspiration	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
19,300 Kelly Spring	43 1/2	40 1/2	42 1/2
3,300 Kelly Steel	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
12,200 L & N	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
15,000 Marine Pfd	48 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
281,600 Mex Pet	97 1/2	97 1/4	97 1/2
14,500 Mid St Oil	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2
12,200 N Y C	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2
10,300 New Haven	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2
11,800 N Y O & W	23 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
13,500 North Pac	79 1/2	76 1/2	78 1/2
26,700 Pan Am	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
15,200 Pennsylvania	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
33,600 Reading	73 1/2	70 1/2	72 1/2
5,200 Rep I & S	65 1/2	61 1/2	63 1/2
36,200 Saco	78 1/2	75 1/2	77 1/2
8,500 Sears Roebuck	69 1/2	66 1/2	68 1/2
44,800 Sinclair	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
900 Sioux Shield	39 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
36,200 Sun Pac	78 1/2	75 1/2	77 1/2
10,300 So Rail	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
2,800 S O of Cal	75 1/2	71 1/2	73 1/2
1,400 S O N J	140 1/2	137 1/2	140 1/2
69,700 Studebaker	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
31,100 Texas Co	37 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/2
2,900 Un Fruit	110 1/2	107 1/2	109 1/2
14,000 U S Rubber	50 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
15,000 U S Steel	80 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
21,000 Utah Copper	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

TRADING SLUGGISH IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Trading in securities on the stock exchange yesterday was sluggish, being restricted by the observance of the Jewish New Year. The markets were without feature. The oil group was quiet and mixed.

Royal Dutch was 36 1/2, Shell Transport & Trading 4 15-32, and Mexican Eagle 4 3-32. Changes in the industrial department were narrow and irregular. There was light profit taking in rubber shares. Kamfers were maintained but the group was idle.

Consols for money 4 1/2, Grand Trunk 1 1/2, De Beers 1 1/2, Rand Mines 2 1/2, bar silver 42 1/2, per ounce. Money 3 1/2 per cent. Discount rates—short bills 4 1/2 per cent; three months' bills 4 1/2 to 5-15 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Mon.	Sat.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.78	\$3.72 1/2	\$4.8665
France (French)	97.09	97.09	1930
France (Belgian)	97.09	97.09	1930
France (Swiss)	1740	1736	1930
Libra	98.98	98.98	1930
Guineas	3209	3204	4020
German dollar	2074	2074	2380
Canadian dollar	9014	9009	9000
Argentine pesos	3210	3262	4828
Drachmas (Greek)	9478	9478	1930
Pesetas	1203	1203	1930
Swedish kroner	2235	2235	2680
Norwegian kroner	1220	1220	2680
Danish kroner	1800	1800	2680

CHICAGO WOOL RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wool receipts here for the week ended September 17 totalled 989,000 pounds, against 459,000 a year ago, and for the year 44,857,000, against 39,135,000. Shipments were 1,531,000, against 1,108,000, and for this year 84,642,000, against 42,044,000 in 1920. Inquiry is active and prices held steady, but there is increasing proportion of lower grades being handled.

AUSTRALIA'S STEEL AND IRON INDUSTRY

One of Largest Mills in the Commonwealth Continues Expansion Despite Peace Problems and Promised Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Among Australia's infant industries none has made more vigorous progress than the iron and steel. During the war the Broken Hill Proprietary Company's steel works at Newcastle, which are the principal mills in the Commonwealth, were an enormous asset, and they have continued to expand despite the problems of peace and the renewal of competition from the United States and Britain.

In the company's financial year, which ended on May 31, £1,215,818 was expended on fresh plant and new construction. The third blast furnace has been completed and is in commission and when additional coke ovens have been built there will be an adequate supply of coke for the three blast furnaces. In order to provide for the extensions to the steel works, an issue of £1,500,000 in 7 per cent debentures was made and 355,053 unissued shares were sold, realising about £800,000.

Tar and sulphate of ammonia have been the only by-products from the coal used in making coke, but a new plant is being installed which will recover motor spirit and naphtha by distillation. Five hundred feet is being added to the wharf frontage and the shipping department is being strengthened. Although the shortage of shipping on the coast affected the company's operations, the difficulty was overcome by the use of the steamers owned by the company and by judicious chartering of vessels.

Good Coal Supply

Other industries have sprung up in connection with the steel works and the excellent supply of coal available at Newcastle is facilitating the operations of such enterprises as the manufacture of galvanized corrugated sheets by John Lysaght, Ltd., and the making of wire netting by Ryland Brothers, Ltd. The manufacture of wire ropes will probably be begun this year.

In reviewing the work of the mills for the 12 months it must be remembered that operations were seriously hampered by the marine stewards' strike and the stoppage at Iron Knob. No. 1 blast furnace was out of commission for 13 weeks and No. 2 for seven weeks, owing to the stoppage of raw material. The manager, Mr. Eslington Lewis, points out in his summary of the position that the industrial troubles were not among the company's employees at Newcastle. Since work was begun at the steel mills in April, 1915, nine strikes have affected the company. This inactivity, which covered a total period of 96 weeks, or about 30 per cent of the six years, was caused almost entirely by influences over which the company has no control.

"Unless some method can be evolved to prevent these recurring interruptions the directors contend that the industry will be severely handicapped in the expansion of its operations, and in its endeavors to meet Australian requirements. Success in the industry," continues a report by the directors, "can only be attained by continuity of operations, as delays and interruptions add largely to the costs of production."

Among other factors affecting the cost of the products from the Newcastle mills has been the activities of the New South Wales Board of Trade. This industrial body increased wages during the year by 8s. 4d. per week per man. This represented an addition of about 10 per cent, or upward of £500 a day to the wages bill. If this increase were a guarantee of continued industrial peace it would probably be gladly paid, but the unfortunate fact, already stated, that enforced idleness has not been due to any disputes with the company's own workmen illustrates the dependence of a large proportion of Australian activities on such key industries as coal mining and sea transport.

HOW SPAIN VIEWS SILESIAN PROBLEM

Refusal to Arbitrate in Controversy Chiefly Based on Desire to Avoid Offense to Interested Parties

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—At a time of intense difficulty and anxiety in regard to her own affairs Spain has been offered the high distinction and responsibility of being arbitrator in the most complicated political question with which Europe is afflicted today, and one upon which, as some imagine it, the question of the peace of the world in the future may largely depend, that of Upper Silesia. Spain has been obliged to refuse such distinction, and the opportunity it gave her of figuring more prominently, even if as a neutral rather than a prime participant, in international politics of the first consequence than for a long time past.

Much of her reason for declining the distinction and responsibility is understood abroad, and could be easily guessed, but there are points in this matter which must be understood, for they may have a bearing upon the future. Generally Spaniards are satisfied at the refusal, but not all of them. Some think it is a supreme opportunity wasted, such as will never occur again. Of course, while speaking of it as a distinction and a responsibility, it is sufficiently understood by circumstances for the office of reporter or arbitrator, in a way such as no other nation was or is.

Proud of Her Position

When the news was first received at Madrid that Quinones de Leon, the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, had been invited by the Council of the League of Nations to prepare the preliminary report for presentation to the Council on the question of the proper partition of Upper Silesia as between the Poles and the Germans, which question had been remitted to the League after the interested powers had failed to come to any understanding, there was some preliminary elation, followed immediately by apprehension and misgivings. Spain has always been enthusiastic as to the League of Nations, and has taken her membership of it with extreme seriousness. Not having participated in the war, she felt that this was the great opportunity for setting on the best terms with all the powers and asserting herself after it, and she was proud of the position she came to take in the councils of the League. The necessity for this withdrawal therefore was a cold disappointment, but was inevitable. It was clearly understood that the representative who prepared the report upon the question of Upper Silesia would become the ultimate arbitrator. Spain was therefore left to determine a question of extreme importance between France, England and Germany, and international feelings ran very high.

Whatever she determined she was, of necessity, sure to offend one of the most interested parties. She may, and probably has, her own views upon the Upper Silesian question. Statesmen, of course, do not express them, and generally there has been great care taken not to be dragged, even in the most unofficial way, to stating an opinion. But, while, of course, there are differences of opinion, it may be suggested with confidence that all Spain does not take the French view upon this matter. But if in some ways Spain, having accepted the responsibility offered to her, had not yielded to France's desires in the full measure there would have been flung against her, as throughout the war, the fault that she was "pro-German," and had also yielded to British pressure, while, on the other hand, there are so many questions of extreme importance as between France and Spain at the present time, and there may be so many more in the future, that Spain cannot afford to irritate her neighbor in any gratuitous way such as this.

Doubts Occasioned by Press

Besides—and this is an important point and the importance has been indicated by the international press—at this moment one matter, Morocco, comes to be a question of vital mutual concern as between France and Spain, and if a Spanish report or award were strongly in favor of France it would not, perhaps, be wholly devoid of suspicion. In this way Spain was, perhaps, not so much disinterested as was supposed.

It is remarked that the first doubts that thinking Spaniards had upon this subject, after the early gratification at the invitation to Spain to be arbitrator, were occasioned by the press and other comments in Paris, which, together with those that followed them during the next few days, were not remarkable for their discretion. These Parisian commentators, it is observed, might have remembered the peculiar and delicate position of Spain and the fact that if she were to be arbitrator at all, the essence of her position, being desirous to maintain her present cordial relations with all powers, was absolute impartiality of the purest description. Yet Paris, on the news of the invitation, at once began to crow with delight, plainly suggesting—and not merely suggesting but stating—that the Spanish ambassador was wholly on their side and something good might be expected from him. In other quarters there were even veiled hints that this was a convenient time for a little arrangement, and that France might make certain concessions to Spain in regard to Morocco. Anything even remotely connected with any such arrangement would have been entirely foreign to Spain's feelings, instincts and intentions in

this matter, and so she was prejudiced against the participation.

That these ideas were not imaginary, it is enough to repeat some of the sayings of the Paris press, as they were quoted here in Madrid with obvious emphasis. The "Petit Parisien," after stating the terms of the invitation, said that France viewed this selection with jubilation, for Quinones de Leon had passed the whole of his diplomatic career in France, and in the fullest sense of the word was more Parisian than any of the other foreign representatives in Paris. But much more important were the comments of the "Temps" that, while of course denying that any deal was being made, committed the delicacy of doing so much as to refer to such an idea. This chief newspaper of France said that the French Government had not set up any negotiations with Spain concerning Morocco such as might appear designed to purchase the vote of the Spanish delegate in regard to the partition of Upper Silesia. This would be incompatible with the honor of France and Spain and with the authority of the League of Nations. Besides such agreement would not have its basis in Morocco since France had not to cooperate with the troops of General Berenguer, although it was suggested she might if a favorable opportunity presented itself. France awaited from Spain a just solution by means of which France and England might be placed in agreement. That would be much more fruitful than any other arrangement.

Experience Esteemed

It was not only that day that the French people congratulated themselves on regarding the Spanish Ambassador as a friend of their country, but the Parisian press, in so far as it was able to reflect the thoughts of the government, never gloried in this personal sentiment. The French press knew very well that the Council of the League of Nations would not legislate according to the individual taste of its members, and considered that the value of its judgments rested exclusively upon the conscience of its arbiters, not upon the favors it awarded. What the government and French public opinion esteemed in the present case was his great experience in international problems, his weighty judgment, and his inclination toward equitable and pacific solutions, qualities all of which the German press, like the French, might very well praise if, like themselves, they only desired the triumph of justice, said the "Temps."

This was plain and proper enough in a way, but even the negative reference to arrangements had evidence better have been omitted, and Madrid "petitioned" to the effect that these praises of the Spanish Ambassador were in the circumstances much overdone.

Mission Declined

While still in Paris, and within a couple of days of the invitation having been given to him, Quinones de Leon declined the mission that the Council of the League of Nations had offered to him. Almost immediately he set out from Paris to Madrid, as to which expedition there was much speculation, especially as it was known that the League, feeling itself in a difficulty in this matter, had the intention to place pressure upon Spain to accept the office. As a matter of fact the Ambassador found it necessary to go to Madrid for several reasons, and government having just changed, and some new questions of extreme moment, affecting Spanish international policy, having arisen, but this question was one of the chiefest.

On arrival in Madrid the Ambassador had long conferences with the Premier, the Foreign Minister and the Finance Minister, and afterwards was received by him for a long time and kept him to lunch. Subsequently there was another conference with the Foreign Minister, Gonzales Horta, then one with Mr. de la Cierva, Minister of War, and another with the King. There were many rumors as to the subjects being discussed, the fact being, as suggested, that the whole field of Franco-Spanish relations, especially those of a commercial character, was covered, and the question of the arbitratorship among them. It was agreed that Spain must adhere to her attitude.

Decision Approved

At this stage the comments of the French monarchist newspaper, the "Action Française," were again unfortunate. This journal said that it was evident that the arbitration upon Upper Silesia had been converted into a political matter, influenced and interested by the French press, and it was imprudent to sing victory concerning the votes that the French theses would count in the council of arbitration, and if the election of Quinones de Leon was necessary for the office of reporter there could be no doubt that his renunciation was an unfortunate contingency. In the existing case it had to be admitted that those partisans of the English theses found themselves favored by circumstances or they had been more active or clever than they, the French.

The "Epoca" of Madrid, commenting in a short editorial note upon the refusal, said it was a pleasant thing to note the kind terms in which the Paris press had referred to their ambassador, but nevertheless they felt more and more satisfied with the decision of the Spanish Government. It mentioned that there had just been printed in Paris an article by Mr. Poincaré in answer to Mr. Lloyd George, and through the serene prose of the former President of the neighboring Republic could be perceived how great was the distance that separated the British from the French conception. An indication of this was to be found in the fact that the president of the Council of the League of Nations had had to take charge of the arbitration. If the office would be arduous for any who undertook it, how much must it be so for Spain, tied by affection and interest to the two contending countries?

FUTURE POLICY IN MINERS FEDERATION

British Organization's Stand for Reversion to Policy of Evolutionary Progress Regarded as Most Hopeful Event

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The proceedings of the Miners Federation annual conference, a summary of which has already been recorded in the Christian Science Monitor, were watched with intense interest in British labor circles. In the first place there was anxiety to know to what extent the left wing of extremist section had maintained its influence, because the policy and actions of the miners have always reacted strongly on the rest of the industrial labor movement.

On this point the indication given by the conference was clear and decisive. If the aggressive elements had felt that they had any substantial backing left in the coal fields they would not have accepted the severe criticism of the acting president, Herbert Smith, almost without reply or protest. By its action in accepting the report of the executive the conference in effect admitted that the policy pursued during the dispute was wrong, in view of the circumstances of the time, and that the officials and the minority in the executive had been justified in their stand for a purely wage settlement.

Outcome of Quarrels

In the next place there was curiosity as to what would be the outcome of the personal quarrels which developed during the dispute. By tacit agreement the conflict of personalities has been suppressed in the larger interests of the federation, and although it still exists under the surface it has been reduced to such small dimensions that it is not likely to exert much influence on the proceedings of the federation in the near future.

The admissions of Mr. Smith have raised the interesting question which is important for all trade union officials: Why did not the miners' leaders who disagreed with the majority policy, and who are now in the disastrous consequences that policy would have, tell the members of the federation publicly and frankly what the position was? Why, in other words, did they remain silent when they knew that their advice in the executive meetings and conferences was not being made known in the coal fields?

Their reply is that they could not have revealed the secrets of their meetings without resigning their posts, and that action of this kind would not necessarily have implied, in all the circumstances, strength of leadership. They would have been accused of treachery. The affairs of the federation would probably have been thrown into confusion, and although the result might have been that their moderate policy would have prevailed, it was equally possible that the extremists would have jumped into complete control, in which event the federation would probably have gone right on to the rocks.

Labor Profits

The whole episode furnishes a vivid illustration of the pitfalls and dangers of a labor situation in which the realities better than anyone else are compelled by narrow majority votes to carry out a policy which they believe to be utterly wrong, or to run the risk of destroying the organization they serve.

Mr. Smith, Mr. Hodges and their colleagues hold that events have justified their action in refraining from precipitating a crisis until circumstances had become more favorable for the public expression of the views they held. They are able to claim that, in spite of the suffering and loss incurred by the continuance of the dispute, they have saved the federation from disintegration, that their influence, exerted at the right moment, has turned its future policy into moderate and constructive channels and that it will be all the stronger and more effective in the future because of the bitter lessons of the past four months.

Moderate Policy

It is no secret that up to the eve of the conference they were very anxious about the reception they and their statement of policy would receive from the delegates, and they realize that even now the danger of further trouble has not entirely passed away. The coal owners, they believe, can either do much to confirm the federation in the moderate, statesmanlike policy outlined by Mr. Smith, or to create further unrest in the autumn, when a further fall in wages is expected.

Some owners at present are holding out coal for high prices, and the merchants and retailers are doing the same even more extensively, whereas the conviction is held by the miners' officials that the wise policy for the owners, in the interests of the whole industry and of the country, is to forgo profits if necessary for the moment in order to promote the revival of industry and demand by selling coal at the lowest possible price.

If this is done the officials believe that the miners will respond to the appeal of the president to drop all idea of forcing changes in the organization of the industry by "ca" and other syndicalist measures to make it unworkable. In fact the statistics of coal output since the end of the dispute show that the miners have been working much better than before the stoppage, when the loss of possible output pending repair of the damage to the mines is taken into account, and the discussion at the conference will almost certainly encourage them to continue in this course, and even to improve their record still further.

Mr. Smith's address will also help to allay the bitterness which naturally still lingers in the coal fields because of the defeat, providing the owners act wisely and cautiously. Mr. Smith's bold stand for a reversion to a trade union policy of evolutionary progress is regarded as the most significant and hopeful industrial event since the war.

AUSTRIA HOPES FOR TRADE IN ORIENT

New Oriental Research Institute in Vienna Will Furnish All Information and Report on the Commercial Outlook

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—With the object of increasing Austria's trade with the Balkans and the Near East an oriental research institute has been opened in Vienna. Its main purpose is to furnish all kinds of information about the Orient and especially as regards the possibilities of commercial development in that part of the world. Instruction in oriental languages will also be given and a special news service is being organized. The institute will also arrange for sending out personally conducted expeditions for special local investigations.

Situated on the Danube, at the foothills of the Alps, and forming an important junction for a great network of European railways, Vienna is undoubtedly destined to become the principal center of traffic between the East and the West. The Ukraine, Russia, the Balkans, the Caucasus and the Orient generally offer a great field for Austrian commercial enterprise. In the past Austria always did a great deal of business in the Near East, and especially in the Balkans. Her commercial ascendancy in the Balkans, however, was being challenged by Germany in the years just before the great war and the greater energy and capacity of German traders were gradually capturing business which had formerly belonged exclusively to Austria. Now, after the war, Austria finds it difficult to do much business with the West and it is therefore all the more necessary that she should devote her best efforts to building up a large and lucrative trade with the East.

Need of System

Everything now depends upon the way in which Austria's leading industrial interests take up the initial work which must be done systematically and thoroughly. During the war a number of experts had founded an institute for study and research in the Orient. To this body later was added "the Society for the East and Orient," composed of business men and bankers, who contributed the money for carrying on the work of the institute. Financiers, prominent manufacturers and commercial institutions were members of this society. Backed up by all these the new institute is now working in close connection with the University of Vienna, with various technical and commercial academies, with the Institute for Oriental Languages and the Vienna Chamber of Commerce.

The institute has been installed in commodious quarters in the center of the city, where it is easily accessible to leaders who are in a position to know the realities better than anyone else are compelled by narrow majority votes to carry out a policy which they believe to be utterly wrong, or to run the risk of destroying the organization they serve.

Mr. Smith, Mr. Hodges and their colleagues hold that events have justified their action in refraining from precipitating a crisis until circumstances had become more favorable for the public expression of the views they held. They are able to claim that, in spite of the suffering and loss incurred by the continuance of the dispute, they have saved the federation from disintegration, that their influence, exerted at the right moment, has turned its future policy into moderate and constructive channels and that it will be all the stronger and more effective in the future because of the bitter lessons of the past four months.

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FODDER IN NEW SOUTH WALES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Australasian News Office
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servation scheme submitted to the
New South Wales Cabinet. Under
this plan the State would be divided
into about 12 districts, in each of
which substantial reserves of fodder
would be built up and agencies would
be established to distribute these re-
serves in times of need, thus saving
stock. In order to provide the fodder
and administer the scheme it is pro-

COAL PROFITEERING CHARGED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Eastern News Office
TRENTON, New Jersey.—Federal
assistance in prosecuting New Jersey
coal profiteers who, according to
Senator William B. Mackay, are en-
gaged in a conspiracy to fix prices,
has been asked by Senator Mackay,
chairman of the joint committee of the
Legislature

EUROPEAN

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Parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath, \$5.00
Excellent Restaurant—Moderate
Prices. Table d'hôte or a la Carte.
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West Side. Short Block from Broad-
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Rates—Single Room, \$2.50
Parlor, bedroom, bath, for 2, \$3.50
Parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath, \$5.00
Excellent Restaurant—Moderate
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MAIN FACTORS OF THE UNREST IN INDIA

These Have Now Been Welded Into a Formidable Anti-Government Sentiment by Ascendancy of Mr. Gandhi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Three factors may be discerned in the popular discontent, of which the non-cooperation movement in India is the symptom. The first is resentment at the attitude of the government toward the Punjab disturbances of 1919; the second is alarm lest the temporal prestige of Islam should be shattered by the Treaty of Sevres; the third is the impression that India has not acquired complete responsible government under the recent constitutional reforms. Of these three factors, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in a recent interview with a high official in Whitehall, the third appeals more especially to the Hindus, the second to the Mohammedans, and the first to both alike. They have been welded into a formidable anti-government sentiment by the ascendancy of Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Gandhi first came into prominence in South Africa where he led a passive resistance movement of the East Indians there resident, in defense of what they regarded as their rights. Going to India, he employed his favorite panacea of passive resistance to compel the Indian Government to repeal the Rowlett Act—a measure passed in 1919 to strengthen the hands of the Administration against the anarchist party. Immense excitement resulted, the upshot of which, so the official investigators decided, was the formidable outbreak of April, 1921. This is denied by his followers, although at the time he himself admitted that he had gravely underestimated the forces of disorder which he had intended to be merely passive.

Acts Condemned
Now in the suppression of these disturbances some of the officials were guilty of certain acts which the British Government and the Government of India condemned as improper. These officials were severely censured, or otherwise punished so far as it was in the power of government to do so; but Mr. Gandhi and his followers were not satisfied, and gradually worked themselves into the belief that every officer who had anything at all to do with the suppression of the disturbances ought to be liable to severe penalties.

The government, however, refused to move from its position, which was that, while it declined to allow those officers, whom it believed to have been guilty of improper acts, to escape on the plea of the grave emergency that had existed, it refused to inflict penalties which it believed to be excessive. This policy was not only inherently reasonable, but was accepted as such by the almost unanimous vote of the Legislative Assembly, India's New House of Commons, last March. Now just at the time when large sections of opinion in India were feeling bitter about what they regarded as racial humiliations inflicted upon their countrymen in the Punjab by certain ill-judged measures employed in the suppressions of the disturbances, the small politically-minded section that does the thinking for the Mohammedan community in India was becoming seriously alarmed at the threatened dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Sevres.

A Thin Disguise
Islam, so it is asserted, must have a specified temporal authority if it is to exist at all. The split-up of Turkey seemed to threaten this authority, and the mandate system was looked upon as a thin disguise for the greed of the Christian powers. Mr. Gandhi at this point threw himself into the fray, and declared that though he was a Hindu he could not stand aside and see his Mohammedan brethren wronged in so cruel a fashion. He therefore announced that he would put himself at the head of a movement to non-cooperate with the government for the redress of the "Punjab Wrong," for the cancellation of the Treaty of Sevres, and for the acquisition of "swaraj," or self-government, as the only satisfactory method of insuring that such crimes were not repeated.

Mr. Gandhi proposed as a first step that title-holders should resign their decorations. Lawyers were to refuse to practice. Children were to be withdrawn from government schools. No one was to participate in the elections that were about to be held for the new legislatures. Every one must lead the simple life, sacrifice worldly gain, and spin the yarn for his own clothing on the old-fashioned spinning-wheel.

Appeal Fails
From the first, this program did not appeal greatly to the educated classes; and although at one time there was a considerable withdrawal of boys from school and students from colleges, most of them soon came back again. The elections were not merely held, but the new councils proved a great success; and the only thing that Mr. Gandhi had done was to help government considerably by preventing any of his followers—who often held extreme views—from participating in the deliberations of the new parliaments, central and provincial. None the less, his movement grew, for there was practical, no opposition to it. Even the Moderate or National Liberal Party, which has identified itself with the new reforms, did little or nothing to offset his growing influence with the masses. The general feeling appears to have been, "Oh, he is a good man; he thinks he is working for

the good of the country. Why should we interfere with him?" The result was, that while non-cooperation soon lost whatever hold it had originally possessed upon the educated classes—for it was so plainly a side-track as compared with the obvious line of progress presented by the new legislatures—Mr. Gandhi himself acquired a tremendous reputation and the designation of Mahatma or "Great Soul," which in popular estimation at least connotes the possession of what would be called in the west, "miraculous powers."

Triumphal Processions
Mr. Gandhi's tours became triumphal processions; wherever his presence was announced, simple unlettered persons flocked in their thousands to catch a glimpse of the Mahatma and to take the dust from his feet. Rumors that he could work miracles quickly spread abroad. Appeal to his name had drawn water from a dry well, had precipitated coin from the empty air, had even stimulated to unwonted mechanical activity the locomotive of a local line whose breakdowns were notorious throughout a whole countryside. What wonder, then, that the rumor of "Mahatma Gandhi's Order" can secure the complete cessation of all business in large towns; can precipitate serious strikes; can induce laborers to abandon by the thousand their work upon tea plantations, and to lose property, and even family, in a desperate endeavor to reach their distant homes, whither, so they have been told, the Mahatma bids them go?

BRITISH LABOR GIVES THE COSTS OF LIVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The question as to the accuracy of the official figures relating to fluctuations in the cost of living published every month by the Ministry of Labor has been brought into prominence by the issue of the final report of the Joint Labor Committee on the cost of living. The importance of the bearing of this report upon industry in general, as well as upon wages in particular, will be evident when it is remembered that large wage movements depend on the variations in the Ministry's figures from time to time. For instance, in the case of the railways alone, every four points involve £1,000,000 in the wage total.

The committee was appointed over a year ago by the three chief sections of the Labor movement, the Trade Union Congress, the Cooperative Union and the Labor Party, with the purpose of conducting an exhaustive inquiry into the cost of living, and its reports contain much material of interest to students of social affairs. With regard to the index figure of the Ministry of Labor the report points out that important changes have taken place in working class habits since the year 1904, when the statistics upon which the Ministry's calculations are based were collected. The committee has made investigations into working-class domestic expenditure by averaging the figures for a large number of households, and from these it has worked out a new standard budget which is found to differ greatly from that in official use.

Thus, the Ministry allows 60 per cent for food, whilst the committee allows only 52 per cent. For clothing, on the other hand, the Ministry's percentage is only 12 as against nearly 20 allotted by the committee. The item of rent and rates is estimated at 16 per cent by the Ministry, and 7 per cent by the committee. Fuel and light stands at 8 per cent in the Ministry's budget and 6 per cent in that of the committee. There is a big disparity under the heading "other items," the weight for which is 4 per cent according to the Ministry as compared with 15 per cent allowed by the committee.

These divergences in proportionate "weights" make a considerable difference to the resultant index showing the variation in cost of living. This is obvious when it is understood that the rise in prices has not affected all commodities similarly. Whereas rent and rates, for instance, have only risen 42 per cent above the pre-war level, the corresponding rise in the price of food has been 176 per cent, and clothing has gone up by the very large percentage of 813. The Labor committee comes to the conclusion that the cost of living in June of this year was really 140 per cent above the pre-war level, instead of 119, which was the increased announced by the Ministry of Labor.

CHINA'S INTEREST IN PACIFIC CONFERENCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PEKING, China—China continues to exhibit in all circles the greatest interest in the forthcoming Pacific Conference at Washington. No formal announcement has yet been made as to the personnel of China's delegation, but the appointment by Presidential mandate of the Foreign Minister, Dr. W. W. Yen, as the head of the Commission of Preparation of the Conference indicates the probability that he will be the chief executive. The commission has many prominent men, not actively engaged with the government, as advisers.

Among these are two men who formerly held the office of Premier, another was formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, and another is the noted scholar and writer, Liang Chi-chao. Dr. John C. Ferguson, adviser of the president, has also been invited to be a member of the commission as an adviser. No formal meetings have yet been held, but the various departments of the Foreign Office are busily engaged in the selection of documents and the preparation of an agenda for the commission.

COTTON TRADE TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS

National Association Will Take Up Issues at Convention to Be Held in Connection With International Exposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—In view of many urgent problems confronting the cotton trade at present, members of all branches of the industry are awaiting with particular interest the meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which is to be held in connection with the International Textile Exposition at Mechanics Building, October 31 to November 5. Among the questions that will be brought up, both in the formal addresses and the informal discussions during the convention, are the revision of the tariff, Labor and transportation costs, export trade in cotton goods, research in the cotton industry and the future development of Europe as a producer of textiles.

Although there is some difference of opinion within the industry, it is expected that rates in the new law will operate largely to relieve the trade. It is pointed out that the cotton manufacturer in the United States was accorded high tariff protection up to 1913 under the Payne-Aldrich Law. With the enactment of the Underwood-Simmons tariff, however, the protection was cut in half. During the war the elimination of Europe as a competitor operated as protection, but with the end of the war the industry became apprehensive of renewed competition complicated by the exchange situation. It is noted that there is general relief in the industry at the prospect of a higher basis of protection through the return to power of the Republican Party.

No Wage Cut Planned
It is authoritatively stated, so far as the cotton industry in New England is concerned, that no organized movement is on foot to reduce wages in addition to the partial reaction they have taken from the general increase of 169 per cent in the northern states. Although manufacturers are studying conditions as they relate to wages and labor costs it is asserted that no action for further cuts is immediately anticipated. Transportation costs, greatly increased since the pre-war period, are generally felt to depend for reduction on the return to prosperity of the railroads of the country.

War conditions, it is pointed out, greatly affected the trend of both export and import activity. Exports of cotton cloth from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1914, were about 41,000,000 yards, contrasted with 867,000,000 yards for 1919-20. Although the figures for 1920-21 show a falling off to 556,000,000 yards, the monthly statistics indicate that the export trade is proceeding on the basis of a yearly total of approximately 675,000,000 yards. It is asserted that the low point in exports was reached last February.

Wide variation, largely predicated on tariff changes, is noted in the cotton cloth import figures. In the 1913-13 year imports totaled 43,000,000 yards; jumped to 61,000,000 yards the following year, part of which was a low tariff period; and reached a low point of 24,000,000 yards in 1918-19. The boom market in the United States carried the next year's importation to 129,000,000 yards, and the 1920-21 figures record a falling back to 91,000,000 yards with the promise of protection abroad. It is emphasized in the cotton trade that developments in central Europe are being followed with a great deal of interest, both from the point of view of economics and politics. Because of the depreciated mark, and other exchanges, Germany, with a sizable textile industry, is seen as a potential competitor. Her competition is particularly apprehended in view of recent reports from Germany indicating that the German textile operative is working for the equivalent of \$4 a week, while operatives in the United States receive five or six times this.

Rise in Cotton Value

Stimulation has been given to cotton manufacturing in the United States, it is pointed out, by the sharp rise in the value of raw cotton. The price of the raw material has practically doubled in the past month, common grades rising from 11 cents to more than 20 cents. This is said to be the result of the unprecedented drop growing out of reduced acreage, poor season and boll weevil. It is estimated that the crop will be about 6,500,000 bales, as against 12,000,000 bales for the preceding year. This reduction of crop has offset large carry-overs in supply. Interest in the research phase of the cotton industry centers in the recent work to improve methods of preparation and manufacture of goods. Investigation has been carried forward by federal, semi-official and industrial agents, and it is anticipated that the coming exposition will serve to bring together under one roof evidences of the advances made recently in the textile field.

Manufacturers and all others concerned with the textile industry manifest considerable interest in the International Textile Exposition in view of the fact that the 287 exhibitors include dealers in every essential process and machine used in the textile industry, from the picker room to the finishing process. Allied products are to be presented and the power phase of textile manufacturing will be shown in a power department. In connection with the latter activity the New England Association of Commercial Engineers will hold their convention.

SIDEWALK SALES FORBIDDEN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPOKANE, Washington—The city commissioners have notified all mer-

chants of Spokane that after January 1, 1922, they will not be allowed to display and sell goods on the sidewalks of the city. This action has been taken because merchants have abused the privilege that has been granted them to the use of two feet of sidewalk space fronting their places of business for displaying purposes. Many merchants have been renting more than double the space to others at a high rental rate for the display and sale of fruits and vegetables, until the practice has become a nuisance and traffic in many places has been seriously interfered with.

MILLER PROPERTY WILL BE ON SALE

California Ranch, One of Few Remaining Great Land Holdings, to Be Divided Into Farms

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Circumstances not unconnected with increases in taxation are combining to break up the last of the large land holdings in the United States. These lands are known as the Miller & Lux ranches, and are valued at rather more than \$40,000,000. They are located in the San Joaquin Valley, principally in the three counties of Merced, Madera and Fresno. They include 22 town sites and more than 800 quite large farms and ranches. One single tract of nearly 7000 acres fronts for 70 miles on the San Joaquin river.

These vast holdings, covering an area about equal to that of Belgium, came into the possession, about the last quarter of the last century, of one man, Henry Miller, who began life as a butcher's errand boy, and became the wealthiest of all the many land barons of the older days in the west. New irrigation and other development plans in the San Joaquin Valley, not to mention income and other federal taxes, have brought the total imposts on this great tract up to nearly \$5 an acre, leading to a decision, just announced, to place the entire property on the market.

Inheritance tax appraisal proceedings are now under way in connection with the Miller & Lux properties, in this city, the defense having submitted new evidence bearing on its contention that the entire property is worth only \$32,000,000. The government fixed the value at \$39,000,000 and asks for an award of \$6,000,000 for taxes, interest and penalties.

As has been common history in the cases of most of the great land holdings of the west, the change of ownership of these great areas marked the beginning of the disintegration of the properties, the new owners being unable to handle such tremendous tracts profitably. With the exception of two large ranches in Nevada, both smaller than the Miller & Lux holdings, this is the last of the great cattle ranges of the Pacific Slope to be broken up into small farms.

Considerable agricultural development of the San Joaquin Valley is expected to follow the sales of these lands in small tracts to thousands of farmers.

ONTARIO PARTIES' ELECTION AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—The organized farmers of Ontario are about to redeem their pledge to organized labor, if pre-election agreements already concluded and proposed campaign alliances are to be taken as an indication. In many ridings of this part of the Province the farmer candidates at the provincial election of 1919 were successful only because of the support given in the urban divisions by Labor men. At that time the agreement was made that in case of a federal election the support of the farmer would be given to a Labor Party nominee. That time has arrived and so far there has been no breaking of faith. In Perth and Elgin the alliance has already been renewed. The joint candidate will be a Labor man and it looks as if support in at least these ridings, but also probably in many more, will be given fairly solidly by both laborites and farmers.

While the Labor Party does not hope to be able to have anything like a controlling block of members in the new Parliament, it is not believed too much to expect that Labor members returned will be worth considering from the standpoint of the farmers with whom the alliance will probably be continued. The farmers, on their part, point out that the possession of a fairly strong Labor representation in the Dominion House may mean the possibility of a farmer government, just as in Ontario the farmers would not be able to claim a majority at all if it were not for the Labor support.

While the tariff precepts of the Labor Party and the farmers are not identical, they are along similar lines, and the alliance of the two parties has the effect of defining the issue as clearly one of free trade or no free trade. The idea of a merging of Liberal and government forces to oppose the rising Agrarian movement in this election contest is ridiculed, but it is only in theory that the suggestion is absurd, for the alliance may be seen working out practically in more than one riding. Such is the case where the Liberal candidate is protectionist in his leanings, which is not infrequently apparent. The situation then is that of a free-trade farmer-Labor man opposing a protectionist Liberal who in reality is a supporter of Arthur Meighen's chief plank. This spectacle will be frequently seen throughout Canada, and it will probably be accompanied by occasional unity of forces between Liberals and Meighenites, where chance

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

REPERTORY PLAYS
IN MELBOURNE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—There is a small section of the Melbourne public who are eager and anxious for a reform movement in the theater, and this majority attend any performance of literary drama, good, bad or indifferent which is provided for their delectation. Unfortunately, there is now no repertory company in Melbourne, and the substitute is a group of amateurs who act under the title of the "Mermaid Players." They have the advantage of a small financial backing contributed by members of the university staff.

The society was formed originally from the remaining members of a pre-war Repertory Club. These few enthusiasts still cling to the somewhat vain hope of reviewing a serious dramatic reform movement. They solicited the interest of a Mr. Arthur Goodsell, a returned soldier, who while in England had worked under Mr. Granville Barker and Mr. William Poel. Mr. Goodsell was eager to give performances of the Elizabethan dramatists as they should be produced according to Mr. Poel.

Mr. Goodsell possessed a thoroughly daring and artistic color sense, and this, combined with effective grouping, made his performance an emotional as well as intellectual treat. These dramatic enthusiasts took their title from the famous old tavern which witnessed the hilarious meetings of Marlow, Greene and their contemporaries.

The Mermaid Players opened with a clever performance of "Much Ado about Nothing," and succeeded in producing under the direction of Mr. Goodsell, the old morality play "Everyman," Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," several Shakespeare comedies, and Sheridan's "The Critic." This season of erudition played close with a considerable financial loss and disappointed hopes. It more than justified its assistance, however, as the artistic production of "Everyman," whose synthetic effectiveness was due to the lively color scheme, and excellent delivery of the verse. Hessian curtains made an artistic background for all Mr. Goodsell's productions.

When Mr. Allan Wilkie returned to Australia in order to revive Shakespearean drama, he engaged Mr. Goodsell as his assistant producer. So the venturesome group of players was left without a director and in need of funds. But they had not abandoned hope! A young Rhodes scholar of Melbourne University returned to his native city, bringing with him his talented Irish wife, who had been commended on her acting ability by Lady Gregory, the mother of the Irish players. Dr. Apperly introduced his wife to the dramatic enthusiasts, and her energetic enthusiasm soon related them. Mrs. Apperly was appointed producer by a small committee of university professors. She retained the name Mermaid Players, at the same time making clear her intention to abandon traditional plays by opening her season with J. M. Synge's tragedy, "The Riders to the Sea," which preceded Arnold Bennett's comedy, "The Tide."

Mrs. Apperly is peculiarly fitted to produce Irish folk plays. She is influenced by the traditions of the Abbey Theater, and has succeeded in counteracting the somewhat artificial and declamatory mannerisms which suited Mr. Goodsell's productions. The Irish players sought for an elimination of emotional emphasis, and insisted on a reputation of elocutionary effects, in order to attain an art which conceals art. These ideas permeate Mrs. Apperly's work, and in the plays which are especially adapted to simple unadorned acting, such as "The Riders to the Sea" and Lady Gregory's comedy, "Spreading the News," she has been entirely successful.

Last July, the Mermaid Players performed W. B. Yeats' beautiful lyrical drama, "The Land of Heart's Desire." But their attempt was not satisfactory, partly owing to the poor delivery of the verse, and mostly because this play unless accompanied by the necessary stage illusions loses its wayward subtlety. It is more effective read by one's fireside.

This delicate fairy romance was followed by a lively three-act comedy by A. A. Milne. This author's excellent experience on the staff of the English Punch has been an invaluable apprenticeship for the sparkling and vivacious dialogue which is characteristic of "Blandings." The bill was not appropriate from an artistic point of view, although it gained approbation from a section of its audience.

At the beginning of the year Mrs. Apperly had the temerity to produce Massell's drama, "The Tragedy of Nag." This play was a trifle above the capabilities of the players, but there were moments when the audience was thoroughly and thrillingly convinced. Especially fine was the acting of the heroine during her emotional scenes with her superficial, shallow cousin.

The last bill presented by the Mermaid Society opened with a one act play by the Russian Tchekov, while between this and "Spreading the News," was sandwiched an Australian playlet entitled "The Jester." The author was successful in winning the prize for the best Australian novel, offered by C. De Garis.

The recent performances given by the Mermaid Society have not been sufficiently well patronized, so there is a project on foot to attain a number of annual subscribers in order that the club may not be deficient financially. There is money enough in Mel-

BOURNE TO GUARANTEE THE FUTURE SAFETY
OF THE YEMINE AND THE PRODUCER IS
SUNSHINE OF THE FUTURE. SHE INTENDS
SHORTLY TO PRESENT MR. GALESWORTH'S
RECENT DRAMA, "THE SKIN GAME.""JOHN BULL'S
OTHER ISLAND"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.

"John Bull's Other Island." By G. Bernard Shaw, revived at the Royal Court Theater, London. The cast:

Tom Broadbent.....Alfred Clark
Hedson.....Harold Scott
Tim Hamilton.....J. P. Kennedy
Laurie Doyle.....James Dale
Peter Keegan.....Fred O'Donovan
Fitzgerald.....Frank Lynch
Cornelius Doyle.....Louis O'Connor
Father Dempsey.....Tom Warden
Aunt Judy.....Margaret Nicholls
Nora Reilly.....Ellen O'Malley
Matt Hamilton.....H. O. Nicholson
Barney Doran.....Fred Jeffs

LONDON, England.—In "John Bull's Other Island," perhaps more than in any other of his plays, Bernard Shaw pays the penalty of the writer who deliberately puts journalism into his work. Not that the main idea of the play, the fundamental difference between two races and their consequent mutual misunderstanding, is journalistic, but much of the detail is so, that is to say it has reference to the accidental circumstances of the moment at which it was written. And in Shawian comedy, where the total effect depends, at least as much as on the main idea, on the frequent succession of well-made points, the detail is important.

The production of the play at the present time, when Ireland is so vividly in the foreground of all Britons' thoughts, was a good test of its durability, and though there is still much in it to interest and amuse it did not pass the test with unalloyed triumph. There is a great deal of excellent wit in it, which one cannot imagine will ever miss its effect, and many of the political and social comments struck one by their extraordinary appositeness. But many others belonged very definitely to the day before yesterday. The Glantonian liberalism of Broadbent, for example, seemed very remote: from the point of view of present actuality, he might just as well have been a Rockingham Whig or a Hanoverian Tory.

Nor is it only in matters of political detail that the play has lost some of its first freshness. One of its purposes was to expose the time-honored myth of the stage Irishman who calls you a "brother of a boy" and wishes you "top of the morning." But even if there were people who really believed in that myth in 1904, there is surely no one who does so now. The sullen of the windmill against which Shaw directed his lance have long since ceased to revolve. This, indeed, is due to Shaw himself as much as anybody, but it is not without irony that his influence has helped to rob his own play of its point.

Moreover, in attacking the stage Irishman, Shaw perpetrated what may be justly described as a stage Englishman. Undoubtedly there is a large element of truth in Broadbent, the bluff, self-complacent sentimentalist, at once generous and self-assertive, with his invincible native belief in the fundamental superiority of the race to which he belongs; but undoubtedly there was an element of truth in the whole Irishman also, or why should a whole succession of writers, Lever and Lover and Boucicault, have given him a place in literature? Tom Broadbent is a better drawn, more seriously conceived, figure than Handy Andy; but in some of his features at any rate he is a caricature. He is a comic character who is constantly lapsing into the farcical.

At the Court Theater Tom was played by Mr. Alfred Clark with the greatest gusto and intelligence. Nothing could have been more admirable than the way in which his transitions of mood, from self-confidence to doubt, from sentiment to breeziness, were rendered by facial as well as by verbal expression. Indeed, the play was well acted throughout. To make acknowledgment of merit wherever it was due would simply be to recite the cast, but a particular mention must be made of Mr. James Dale's playing of Larry Doyle, the Irishman who has not been in his country for 18 years, and who therefore sees it simultaneously from two conflicting points of view. To impersonate a character who "does not know his own mind" must be one of the most difficult tasks with which an actor can be confronted.

Mrs. Ellen O'Malley, the only member of the company who took part in the original production of the play, was very sympathetic as Nora Reilly; but Nora is not a very convincing character. Shaw is only really successful with women he invents for himself, such as Candida and Ann and Cleopatra. He is too absolutely a satirist to be really at home with the unsophisticated and simply emotional. Nor is there much of the poet in him, and it is a pity that there are moments when he seems to think that there is. He makes Larry rail against the popular idea of "Celtic melancholy," yet immediately puts into his mouth a long rhapsody which is but a shoddy imitation of the kind of literature from which that idea was derived. When Shaw is writing good Shaw he is delightful; but when he is writing poor Fiona Macleod there is little to be said for him. Such a character as Peter Keegan, again, though quite possible in the actual world, has no legitimate place in the Shawian.

And yet, when all is said, "John Bull's Other Island" is worth a dozen of the average plays of the contemporary stage. If there are unconvincing characters and tedious moments in it, there are also both wit and wisdom in abundance, and a seriousness of purpose which commands respect.

EFFIE SHANNON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Contrary to a frequently expressed belief that in order to interest an audience an actress must essay strenuous efforts to make vivid and compelling her presence there behind the footlights, Effie Shannon forgets all about herself, and manifests what she has learned from her years of training since she played Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as a little child—to push her personality far into the background and to individualize the character she is interpreting.

"Then the player, despite the publicity and the glamour of the stage, is really a very selfless being," the interviewer from The Christian Science Monitor asked.

"To be sure," Miss Shannon said. "As in every walk of life, and most obviously so on the stage, the master is the servant. The actor who will throw away his entire self and imagine the selfhood of another comes nearest the ingenuity of the child that will lead because he allows himself to be led.

"It's great fun, putting on a role which one never could adapt oneself to being. It's difficult but entrancing. In 'Mama's Affair,' when I played the hypochondriac, it required all the imagination I could summon to make that woman talk sound as though it were uttered convincingly by such a woman. And in the play I am now doing, as the resigned mother in 'The Detour,' nothing of myself is expressed. I couldn't live a life as barren as that so docilely! I haven't that woman's patience. But when I go on the stage, I adapt the patience of years of servitude.

"Parts that I have had to play—there have been one or two—which were expressive of myself, were not simple. What was not required of me in imagination was required in technique. Here I want to say that too much technique, too much imagination, too much analysis, or too much dependence upon instinct alone, handicaps an actor. One requirement must be, I believe, that the player who instinctively attains a startling effect, not knowing how or why, will not progress as an artist unless technique is combined with his natural ability to extemporize. On the other hand, the actor who gives a technically perfect performance without a touch of some chance intuitive spontaneity, will also eventually pass from the ranks.

"The reason I spoke of analysis is that a good many players spend a great deal of time in calculating just what such and such a character would do under such and such a circumstance. They detect voice and mannerisms and gait and physical superficialities. Of course one must know the character one is to portray, but one mustn't become so imbedded in the analysis of it that one grows self-conscious in the playing of it.

"Unself-consciousness is the principal asset to be demanded of an actor. The more unself-conscious one is, the nearer he is able to qualify to act. All children love to act. They like to make believe they're what they aren't. But when one observes a child, and he is aware he is being noticed, he becomes tongue-tied, hand-tied, talented. That is consciousness of self. There are a few exceptions who enjoy observation. The more you applaud and ask of them, the more generously they respond. These are unusual cases, and it is from such that actors are made. But the majority of children are always performing. They are potential actors. But, as the artist says in 'The Detour,' when he answers the girl's question as to whether study will make her an artist or not, 'It isn't training that does it. Either you are, or you aren't.' People who want to act know not what they ask, for the primary requisite is one's willingness to be unselfed, and either one is willing, or one isn't.

"In being unselfed—not being fettered, I mean, by continual consciousness and of concentration on oneself—one is free to be versatile. One does not establish a personality, as a type. Very often, however, it is the opinion of the public that binds the look and key on an actor's desire to play various kinds of parts. If he has been presented in a certain mode of role, and has been accepted, acclaimed and admired, it is readily understood how the line of least resistance will lead him to remain in that vogue he has inaugurated of himself. To break away from the standard of being a tragedian all one's life, or a comedian, requires courage, and no fear, as generally is the case, of loss of money.

"As for saying that it is more difficult to act tragedy than comedy, or vice versa, let him who feels it more of a trial to be a tragedian than a comedian, act comedy, and vice versa. To be given a soiled piece of writing paper scrawled on by the property man, over which one must weep copiously, night after night, is not an easy task for one whose humor is more adapted toward knowing how to time and utter a line that will provoke and prolong laughter. The great actor, of course, is as much at home depicting a buffoon as he is in doing a magisterial. It is his lack of self-consciousness that retains his ability to do whatever an author has created for him to do.

"All this means being free, that's all, by leaving oneself outside the theater. That's why I love and value the hours when the stage door closes upon me—myself."

In Vienna a fresh season has just been inaugurated at the principal playhouses. The Deutsches Volkstheater has reopened under the management of Alfred Bernau with Max Haib's "Der Strom." At the Raimund-

theater the current attraction is Gerhart Hauptmann's historical work, "Florian Geyer," with a cast of 50. Dr. Riddolph Beer, the new manager of the Raimundtheater, is credited with the intention of devoting himself only to serious drama. At the State Opera House difficulties are being encountered owing to the defection of singers of the first rank who, succumbing to more financially attractive offers, are deserting Vienna for America. Deprived of their assistance, it is found almost impossible to maintain a high level of performance of even to produce certain plays at all. Franz Schalk, however, who is managing in the temporary absence of Richard Strauss, has decided to produce some new works, including operas by Fran-Schrecker and Wilhelm Kienzl, and the "Josephlegende" of Strauss himself.

"PEG O' MY HEART"
ACTED IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—It is curious to note the way in which successful plays make the tour of the world and are adapted to the spirit of foreign countries. There has just reached Paris the popular comedy by Hartley Manners, "Peg o' My Heart." It has been adapted by Yves Mirande and Maurice Vaucaille. It may be that the piece is of no great importance but the critic is disarmed in face of the fact that (as the present writer understands) "Peg de Mon Cœur"—as it now becomes—ran for some 3000 nights altogether in New York and London. There must be much in it that appeals to a public which relishes tender emotions. And indeed in Paris the comedy has been well received and is likely to continue to be represented for a long time to come. Germaine Risse is the Peg of Paris and it should be said at once that the rôle fits her well.

The piece is full of sentiment and is indeed far removed from the drama of ideas or the drama of realism which certain authors and managers attempt to bring into favor in the French capital. It is facile and appeals rather simply to our hearts. But it is charming and it has been rounded off by the director, M. de Caumont, such a tale not please! It has always pleased and will probably always please. The heroine, who is poor, honest and is recompensed—the Cinderella of the fairy tale—cannot fail to touch a Paris audience as she has touched Anglo-Saxon audiences.

Perhaps the story may again briefly be recalled. There is the family Walton composed of the mother and the two children—an elegant young man and an aristocratic young girl, with an occupation somewhat selfish. There appears an ill-clad little girl with packages and a dog. She is sent to the kitchen but she turns out to be the daughter of an Irish agitator exiled in America, and she inherits the millions of an uncle who is the brother of Mrs. Walton. The uncle has charged his sister with the education of the girl in consideration of the payment of £300 a year. The Waltons who have lost their money feel themselves saved. Mrs. Walton detests the child but she cannot refuse to bring her up since she arrived so providentially. She is regarded as undesirable by everybody and finding herself treated with hostility she dreams of departing. Her nature is frank and sweet. She is drawn toward a gentleman farmer who is one of the executors of her uncle's will.

She returns from a clandestine visit to a prohibited ball just in time to prevent the daughter of Mrs. Walton from running off with an actor. She hesitates to take the mantle and the hat of her cousin and to accuse herself. But she has had enough of this unsympathetic world and determines to seek her father in America. The Walton family, anxious above all to keep her fortune, propose a marriage with the Walton son. She refuses. All that keeps her from leaving is the thought that her departure would ruin this unpleasant family. Then there is of course a happy dénouement. The gentleman farmer, who is rich, and who she did not know it, is accepted as a fiancé, and Peg promises to continue to pay for her education to the aunt even after her marriage.

Certainly the play is full of amiable scenes, and the character of Peg is well brought out. Germaine Risse presents a delicious character of a girl who disdains convention and who is ignorant of what is called reason and social rules. Her playing was a surprise, as she has not always been so fortunate as to obtain such a suitable part. Marcelle Lender was natural and sincere in her representation of the mother of the Walton family, while Mary Marquet interpreted Ethel, the young girl, cold and reserved, in contrast with the generous, impulsive nature of Peg. The men characters—Pierre Steven as the correct Englishman, who subsequently marries Peg, and Roger Puylgarde—were excellent.

Altogether it is likely that "Peg de Mon Cœur" will prove to be one of the most successful pieces of the season now opening. It is staged at the Vaudeville, where Pierre Wolff's plays have lately been seen, on the Boulevard des Italiens.

DRAMA TODAY AND
THE ACTOR

An Interview With George Fawcett
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"The drama of today is admirable in many ways, but it has one great defect, from the actor's point of view; the playwright does most of the actor's work for him," said George Fawcett one evening recently in his dressing room at the Hollis Street Theater. He was preparing for his performance of Cap'n Olds in Booth Tarkington's new comedy, "The Wren."

"I sometimes wonder whether this tendency of playwrighting is really in line with the real nature of the theater. That is, if a play does not exist primarily to be acted, why act it? Why go to the trouble of building scenery, making costumes, and paying for all the expenses incident to producing a play, when it may be enjoyed in the library quite as much as in the theater?"

"The drama that was in fashion while I was in my apprenticeship had its defects, but lack of acting opportunity was not one of them. Often-times a youngster in a small part found his future made by good work done in a few minutes in the course of the action, sometimes in a part that the author and manager had not looked upon as containing any special opportunities. One of my first chances came in 'She,' a dramatization of Rider Haggard's novel, in which I developed a stage fall into something quite acrobatic and got me talked about by the theatricals. The managers here this sort of talk rather quickly, and in casting plays one and another of them would say, 'There's young Fawcett—he has steam to him. Let's try him in this part.'"

"So the drama of that day gave the actor a chance to try many sorts of parts, for the confining of a 'player' to 'type' work was not then the custom. Each man in his time played many parts, and thus came to have confidence in himself, confidence in his imagination, for he had a chance to use his imagination often enough. Thus he gained a background, and today when the actor trained in that school has a part in a modern play, even in one of the intensely naturalistic plays where he mustn't let any one in the audience know that he is an actor, he is able to fill in what would be rather a dry picture with the little touches drawn from his broad background of experience. Touches that a player brought up to be a 'type' actor knows little about because he has never had occasion to build a stage character partly out of his imagination and partly out of his own temperament.

"That old drama was a drama of make-believe, but it was good drama. Nevertheless, when acted with imagination and sincerity. When so acted it was accepted by the audience in all good faith. I am sure that it gave quite as much pleasure to the audience as does the drama of today—perhaps more. We are to consider how the gallery patronage has fallen off in the United States. That old drama did go to be acted to the hilt or it wouldn't go. We saw that proved in New York a few years ago when an attempt was made to revive the popular old English piece 'The Lights of London,' and the players, mostly untrained in the old school, were unable to project the lines with sincerity and imagination. The consequence was that the audience took the whole thing as a travesty and laughed the revival off the boards in a few nights.

"That was the sort of dramatic school that gave the actor the resiliency needed to undertake a variety of parts, and it was a good school, as many of the leading players now on the stage in England and America will prove by their work, which had its foundation in the theater of 20 to 30 years ago. The actor is not getting that sort of training today, and nothing has taken the place of that training. That is why it is so pleasant to see a return this year of the costume plays, for romantic drama is never long out of fashion; and always there are two or three actor-managers to carry on with the best romantic plays of old, by the actor's best schoolmaster, Shakespeare."

Mr. Fawcett is now making his first stage appearance in several years, for he has long been engaged in motion picture work. Those who have seen Mr. Griffith's films will remember "Mr. Fawcett's" strong character work particularly. Yet despite his success in heavy rôles it is probable that most players will remember him for the mellow gentility of his comedy work, and it is this quality that shines through his performance in "The Wren." Those who saw the New York cast in "The Man of the Hour" will recall the humor of his Alderman Phelan. He was the original Rob Dow with Miss Maude Adams in "The Little Minister," and played his original part of Big Bill in "The Equus Man" ("A White Man") both in New York and London. He toured with the Salvinis and Nat Goodwin in their extensive repertoires, and starred in "The Great John Ganton."

His last previous appearance in Boston was with Miss Viola Allen in "The Herforders," by Rachel Crothers, afterward acted as "He and She." Outside of New York, in recent years, Mr. Fawcett is perhaps best known in Baltimore, where for a number of years he conducted a producing stock company with his wife, Miss Percy Haswell. Miss Haswell's early training was with Augustin Daly's famous New York company. She has been seen in many important romantic plays as leading women with E. H. Sothern and Otis Skinner.

THEATRICAL NOTES

Ruth Chatterton, on tour in "Mary Rose," recently gave a special matinee of a new comedy in San Francisco. The play was "In the Sunlight," by Salisbury Field and Felton Ellis, and the cast included Henry Miller and Blanche Bates. Miss Chatterton probably will be seen in the new play in New York in the spring.

The guests of honor at the New York Drama League luncheon at the Hotel McAlpin, New York City, today, and which is dedicated to "The Return of the Costume Play," will be Clare Gans, Basil Dean, Violet Homeing, Pedro de Cordoba, Eva Le Gallienne, Jose Ruben, Lillian Trinkle Bailey, Otto Kruger, and Edwin Milton Royle.

A new comedy by Rachel Crothers, entitled "Everybody," is in rehearsal with Tallulah Bankhead in the leading rôle. Others in the cast include Minnie Dupree, Vincent Coleman, Ann Warrington and Mary Donnelly. The play is to be seen in New York in November.

Mme. Bernhardt is reported to be at work on a book on acting, to be called "Good Counsel for Young Comedians."

Booth Tarkington has written two new comedies, one called "Bristol Glass," in which Gregory Kelly is to appear, and one called "The Intimate Strangers," in which Miss Billie Burke and Alfred Lunt are to act together shortly.

After being closed for more than two years, to undergo necessary renovation and repairs, the famous and historic Scala Theater of Milan is to be reopened this winter. The inaugural performance will be Verdi's "Falstaff," for which a strong company has been engaged. The alterations to the theater, which is one of the biggest in the world, have been carried out on the most extensive scale, and what the public will see, when these are completed, will be practically a new building.

ing. Thus, there is a fresh roof, a wider stage, and a differently planned auditorium. The work from start to finish, has cost upward of 6,000,000 lire. This is nominally \$200,000. The money has been subscribed as an investment by the principal Milanese banks and industrial concerns, as well as by the general public.

THEATRICAL
NEW YORK

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Second Week. MONDAY. "CAVALIERA RUSTICANA." Barzay, Klonos, Boesconi, Delle Molle, Cond. Papalardo. "Pagliacci." Charles Belmont, Thomas Vignola, D'Amico, Cond. Perini. TUESDAY. "TOSCA." Fittis, (Guest), Corallo, Rorer, Cond. Papalardo. WED. SAT.—"BOHÉME & GREYER." De Polignac, Marie, French, De Hieropolis, Tell and Children's Ballet. Cond. Hader. WED. EVE. "LA GIOCONDA." Amadei, Frasconi, Paggi, Tomasini, Rorer, Dehlin, Tell and Corps de Ballet. Cond. Perini. THURSDAY. "LA TRAVIATA." Frances, Frasconi, Vignola, Tell and Corps de Ballet. Cond. Papalardo. FRIDAY. "MARRIOTT." Fittis, (Guest), De Ciano, Boesconi, Rorer, Scott, Cond. Hader. SAT. MAT.—"SALES OF ROYALTY." Frances, Charles, Paggi, Boesconi, Rorer, Cond. Papalardo. SAT. EVE.—"AIDA." Boesconi, French, Frances, Frasconi, Vignola, Tell and Corps de Ballet. Cond. Perini. PHONOS LOANED 50¢. Boston Season—Boston Opera House—Two weeks commencing November 1st. Philadelphia Season—Metropolitan Opera House—Three weeks commencing November 28.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
124 W. 43 St. Eves. 8:30
Matinee Thurs. (Pop.) and Sat. 2:30
Charles Dillingham Presents
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"THE WHITE HEADED BOY"
A Comedy by Laurence Robertson

"GET TOGETHER"
HIPPODROME
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Best Seats 1

FRAZEE WEST 42d St. Eves. 8:30
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and Mosses. Produced by Kaufman
and Mosses. Mat. Wed. and Sat. at 8:15
LAST WEEK
BARNEY BERNARD
In Aaron Hoffman's Best Comedy
"TWO BLOCKS AWAY"

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Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
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A New Comedy by Wm. Anthony McGuire
with ERNEST TRUAX

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Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
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A New Comedy by A. E. Thomas
with MARY HAN
GEORGE ARLISS
in
The GREEN GODDESS
By William Archer
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Eves. 8:30—Matinee Wed. Sat.

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With Effie Shannon—Augusta Duncan

BELMONT THEATRE, West 48th St. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
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"THE HERO"
With RICHARD BENNETT

NORA BAYES Theat., 44th W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30
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THE HOME FORUM

In Marrakesh

Up from the Arab market comes a hum of voices as the white-robed figures shuffle noiselessly about the sandy open space.

The saddles of the kneeling camels stand out like islands in some prehistoric sea, outlined against the background of the white-washed walls. A yellowish red glow towards the north bathes palm trees and the long line of tawny hills in the declining light. To the south the white-topped sierras of the Atlas are all flushed with pink. The Kutubiah tower stands up four-square, a deserted lighthouse in the ebbing ocean of Islam; Marrakesh, wrapt in a shroud of mystery, the houses blended together in the grey violet haze of twilight, stretches out, silent and looking like some Babylonian ruin of the past. Horses neigh shrilly now and then, and camels grumble; the muezzin calls to prayers. . . . A whirling sound as of a city inhabited by human insects fills the ear. . . . From tortuous bazars and narrow streets, sunk deep below the houses, as they were gullies in a hill, the noiseless crowds emerge, all pressing forward to the Jama-el-Fahar, the central space in which converges all the life and movement of the town. There, jugglers play, swallowing their swords, twisting themselves into strange shapes, and walking the tight rope after the fashion of the Eastern juggler from the time of Moses to the present day. Five tell the listeners stand, as a man tells stories from the Arabian Nights. . . . In the middle of the listening crowd the tale unfolds, accompanied by gesture and by change of voice that in another hand would make the teller's fortune on the stage. He starts and turns, he laughs, and with him start his audience, although he never for a moment misses an opportunity as he rests for breath, to urge a boy to make his rounds, holding a wooden bowl or white enamel cup for pence. Then, when the oratory is done, resumes his tale, the hearers standing fascinated, though they have heard it all a thousand times. All the wild life of ancient civilization, further removed from us by far than is the life of savages, . . . was in full swing as it had been, since Haroun-al-Raschid went forth in Baghdad, tired of the dullness of his palace life, to listen to the secrets of the poor who then as now were nearer nature and more interesting than cultured dulleards in their pride of books.—"Success," by R. B. Cunningham Graham.

Words and Songs

Bright is the ring of words
When the right man rings them,
Fair is the fall of songs
When the singer sings them.

—Stevenson.

Sincerity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE human mind claims to be that which it is not, for the human mind claims to be, to be something, when it is only a myth. It is simply the suppositional opposite of the All-Mind, divine Principle. The one Mind, Truth, is what it declares itself to be,—the infinite All of being: all power, all intelligence, all Life, Truth, and Love. Outside of Mind, outside of Truth, nothing is. Hence the so-called human mind, because it is a myth, is the very acme of insincerity. The one Mind, being Truth, is sincerity. It follows, then, that mortals are insincere in the exact ratio in which they ascribe reality and power to the human mind, to the false and untrue, and that individuals are sincere just in the degree in which they live in obedience to the one Mind, or Truth. A man, in other words, is sincere in the proportion in which he reflects Truth. The world is tired of insincerity. Nothing could be more marked than the instinctive revolt of men against the false and artificial. But the struggle of men to be sincere, to express only what is genuine and true, has been hampered by the popular belief in the reality of matter, and the consequent delusion that any quality which is a concomitant of life in matter can be true. Human belief is always ignorance and superficiality, and the human concept of self, the mortal conceived of material sense, is not at all the true man, the man created in God's own likeness. Hence the purification of thought and self is a prerequisite to sincerity. What Paul termed the "works of the flesh" must give way to the "fruit of the Spirit." This was what Jesus was urging upon his hearers in the Temple court when, in that mighty denunciation of the follies of hypocrisy, he said, "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness." Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, goes to the root of the matter when she writes, on page 3 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "If we are ungrateful for Life, Truth, and Love, and yet return thanks to God for all blessings, we are insincere and incur the sharp censure our Master pronounces on hypocrites." If, that is to say, our lips belie our actions, if in daily living we are indulging the propensities of materialism, then obviously we are ungrateful for Life, Truth, and Love, for Life, Truth, and Love are Spirit, and by the very law of being exclude Spirit's opposite, matter and material sense.

Now to express Truth rather than erring, finite sense, is really the simplest thing in the world, because Truth is the very law of being. If, indeed, a mighty struggle is requisite to reach the understanding of absolute Truth, this struggle is not so much to obtain the truth as to rid oneself of error, to destroy the falsely assumed concept which has seemed temporarily to hide the truth. Just as the refiner separates the precious metal from the dross, and loses not one atom of the treasure in the process, so the metaphysician purifies his sense of reality by the elimination of erring human concepts, and gains thereby a clear and abiding sense of the infinite possibilities of Truth, untrammelled by finite sense. Truth is spontaneous and good, and only good is true. But good is God, spiritual and never material. In so far as any quality is conceived of as a virtue of the human mind it is false and untrue. The basic error of insincerity is the erring belief of a mind apart from the one Mind, God. Sincerity is absolute purity, and purity is an attribute of Mind alone. Sincerity, then, is a quality peculiar to Truth, inseparable from God and His perfect reflection inseparable from Spirit, inseparable from God's law. This is why Mrs. Eddy declares, on page 9 of her Message to The Mother Church for 1900, "Sincerity is more successful than genius or talent." Both human genius and human talent may be only the concomitant of life in matter, the belief that power or virtue can exist in the human mind. Sincerity, because it is man's identification with Principle, in whom is all power and all good, is inevitably more successful than finite belief. Again, on page 1 of her Message for 1901, Mrs. Eddy says, "All that is true is a sort of necessity, a portion of the primal reality of things. Truth comes from a deep sincerity that must always characterize heroic hearts; it is the better side of man's nature developing itself."

The sincerity of our great Way-shower, Jesus of Nazareth, stands out in every record of his words and work. Hence the power and authority which Jesus demonstrated. He declared himself to be the son of God, and he proved this spiritual sonship by the practical proof of his oneness with the Father, with all that means and is perfection. He spoke and acted always with the genuine sincerity of spiritual understanding. Thus he said to the man sick of the palsy, "Arise, take up thy bed, and go unto thine house," and we are told that "he arose, and departed to his house." Again, to the man with the withered hand he said, "Stretch forth thine hand," and he stretched it forth; and it was restored whole, like as the other. And on the occasion of the raising of Lazarus, his very simple command was, "Lazarus, come forth. And he that was dead came forth." These instances illustrate the infinite possibilities of an abiding sincerity, ready on every occasion to prove with "signs follow-

ing" the vitality of its declarations. Christian Science explains the operative divine law which vitalized the words and works of Jesus, and shows all men how to practice this law, and thus express the truth of being in contradistinction to the false sense of things. In the light of Christian Science is seen the logic of Jesus' declarations, the simplicity of his work, and the Science of Mind.

October

This cool white morning by the wall
How welcome does the sunlight fall
To the curled petals, out of view
Close-folded petals, out of view.
They open abiding to the sun,
As if their year had just begun;
Nor guess (prophetic in the blast)
That this warm day may be the last.

—Philip Henry Savage.

wild, dark pond where the river
flowed out. . . .
We left the dug-out, with the oars
perking up its sides like a terrifier's
carp. Here we dropped our delicate
thread of trail that, like the clew of
Ariadne, had guided us through the
labyrinth of forest, from our starting-
point at Scott's.
We mounted a steep hill, and a
pleasant wood-road, inviting our feet
downward, lay before us, leading to

About the Study of History

And now, if the value of some
knowledge of past history is granted,
and I am asked how it is to be ac-
quired, whence it is to come, I admit
the difficulty of the question. I know
the sea of facts, the libraries of books
it opens to the view, yet I do not de-

parts of human history, age taking up
the falling notes from age, race join-
ing with race in answering strains,
until the separate parts are mingled
into one, and pour on in one move-
ment together. Let us shrink from
breaking this whole into fragments,
nor lose all sense of harmony in at-
tending to the separate notes.

Lastly, if I may give a word of practical advice, there is one mode in which I think history may be most easily and practically approached. Let him who desires to find profit in it, begin by knowing something of the lives of great men. Not, I mean, of those most talked about, not of names chosen at hazard; but of the real great ones who can be shown to have left their mark upon distant ages. Know their lives, I mean, not merely as interesting studies of character, or as persons seen in a drama, but solely as they represent and influence their age. Not for themselves only must we know them, but as the expression and types of all that is noblest round them.—"The Meaning of History," by Frederic Harrison.

The Track Winds Down

The track winds down to the clear stream,
To cross the sparkling shallows; there
The cattle love to gather, on their way
To the high mountain-pastures, and to stay.
Till the rough cow-herds drive them past,
Knee-deep in the cool ford; for 'tis the last
Of all the woody, high, well-watered dells
On Etna; and the beam
Of noon is broken there by chestnut boughs
Down its steep verdant sides; the air
Is freshened by the leaping stream
which throws
Eternal showers of spray on the moist roots
Of trees, and veins of turf, and long dark shoots
Of ivy-plants, and fragrant hanging bellas.
Of hyacinths, and on late anemones,
That muffle its wet banks; but glade,
And stream, and sward, and chestnut-trees,
End here; Etna beyond, in the broad glare
Of the hot noon, without a shade,
Slopes behind slope, up to the peak,
lies bare;
The peak, round which the white clouds play.—Matthew Arnold.

Industry

Lose no time; be always employ'd in something useful; cut off all unnecessary actions.—Benjamin Franklin.

Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the trustees of the British Museum
A water-color drawing of a windmill, by David Cox

David Cox, a Truthful Painter

It has been claimed for David Cox, by some well able to pronounce such an opinion, that he was pre-eminently a truthful painter—not in the Pre-Raphaelite sense of "truthfulness," indeed, which would aim at the representation of every blade of grass and every spray of foliage, but that he saw nature as she appears to the instructed vision of the casual beholder. At times full of storm and mist, at others brilliant in a glow of sunlight, there is always a sparkle about his work and a true appreciation of atmospheric effect—some effect that he had really seen and transferred to his well-stored memory, and which he was then able to treasure up for all time and crystallize forever by his powerful brush.

Now light is the subject of many of his most charming drawings! A wide expanse of sky, filled with clouds which we can almost fancy in motion; a few peasants according admirably in character with the landscape, and the whole so perfect that we feel that another touch would spoil it, and the least attempt at finish would destroy all the charms of its effect. The authors of the "Century of Painters" thus sum up his capabilities as an artist: "He seems more intent upon obtaining the exact tone and color of nature than in defining form, which is gradually developed in his pictures by the juxtaposition of hues and tints rather than by drawing. Apparently simple transcripts of nature, his works are yet cunningly dominated by Art. The light and shade are well distributed, the figures in the most appropriate place, the keeping always excellent. . . . No painter has given us more truly the most brilliancy of early summer-time, ere the sun has dried the spring bloom from the lately opened leaf; the sparkle and shimmer of foliage and woodage in the fitful breeze that rolls away the clouds from the watery sun, when the shower and sunshine chase each other over the land, have never been given with greater truth than by David Cox."—"David Cox and Peter de Wint," Gilbert R. Redgrave.

Autumn Trails in New York State

The Lower Ausable Pond lurks, like a dark drop, in the bottom of a mountain chalice, and the sun glides the world without, an hour before it climbs even to the rim of this chalice. Or, have you seen the star at the foot of the blue aster's goblet? So shines the Lower Ausable in the depth of its mountain-cup. Black gleams the water, and the ripple from the oar glitters like a diamond.
"Old Indian Face!" said Robert, giving a deeper dip than usual to his oar, whereby the dugout cleaves the wave as the trout cleaves the stream. Aha, thought I, I'll see it.
"Where is it, Robert?"
Rob pointed to a ragged cliff of red stone where manifold fissures were indented.
"I don't see any face, or even a hint of one," said I.
At this moment the boat turned. Sure enough, there was a vast profile in the red, mellow rock; and not only that, but below, another outline showing like a papoose; the whole gigantic cameo kindled golden in the sun.
Passing Old Indian Face we almost immediately came to the foot of the

the paradise of the Keene Valley. The thick forest twined still on either side, but there was a track telling of wood-carts; we knew the forest would soon give place to meadow and grain-field, and we strode lightly onward. Soon we came to Gill Brook, one of the streams of the valley entering the Ausable River. . . .

It was a beautiful rural picture indeed. Hillsides, richly red with the stacked India-wheat, sloped at either hand, forming a vast dingle with the house in the midst, while the tall, wooded summits of the Keene Range looked like sentinels upon the scene. The whole was glowing in the light of the afternoon—that magic hour when the slanting sunshine is more yellow, and the streaming shadows more richly black, than at any other period of the day. . . .

We had now left the forest, and henceforth our jaunt was to be through the wide India-wheat fields, the green pastures, and the pleasant homesteads of the rural valley, until just before we should reach old Whiteface, our next point.

Did I regret the exchange? Indeed I did! The valley features could be seen anywhere in our noble State, but the wild forest was nowhere but just where it was.

A glow, however, seemed to permeate Nature,—the beautiful charm which Cultivation yields, notwithstanding the superior attraction (to me) of the wilderness.

"The Noon Mark comes out plain this evening," said Merrill, pointing to a crest, three thousand feet high, upon our right, among a cluster of peaks, "and there is Rogers' Mountain" looking at another elevation. Tall mountains both, but, in comparison with the giants that had killed my heart and taken away my breath, popular to pine-trees.

A gray shower was unfurling its misty pinions in a distant stretch of field at the west, but the brown sand clutched my feet so closely, I in vain essayed a swifter gait.

A slender rain soon glittered on the farther prospect, but it waited itself to the range of hills at the north, where it flamed the sharp outlines, without troubling itself with us. Hill-born, it clung to the hills. Its moist breath was, however, manifest in the deeper perfume of the air, and in the softening of the sun-glow, so that my upward path was comparatively pleasant.

Sundown was gliding the west as we passed several charming dwellings nestled in trees, with grass-carpeted extending to the road-side. The frequent well, with its long angular sweep, told of a cold water region; and the apple-trees were turning to rosy and tawny tints in the most appetizing manner. At last we stayed our steps at a pleasant homestead on the road's left. We were at Holt's, our resting-place for the night.—"The Indian Pass," Alfred B. Street.

What Books Have Done for Liberty

Think what books have done for liberty! In old days of the struggle for freedom many a grand speech might die away within the walls where it was uttered: now by the aid of the printing-press, reverberated through all the nations, it may go thrilling and thrilling through the world, and come rolling back to the speaker in millions of echoes. The spoken word may reach two or three thousand; the printed page may be read by three hundred million of men and women.—Dean Farrar

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, OCT. 4, 1921

EDITORIALS

Waiting for the Newberry Verdict

MONEY in politics can do wonders. It can make what is known as a "dirty" campaign, corrupting the vote and securing preferment for somebody who is far from being the real choice of the people. But it can also be made to operate in the other direction. It can be used for throwing light into the darkest of political alleys, for clearing out the obstructions placed there by corrupt influences, and opening the way to freer and fairer expressions of the popular will. The Newberry case bids fair to become celebrated for its unprecedented exemplification of both methods. On the one hand is Truman H. Newberry, for whom money was lavished on a Michigan electoral campaign in order to make sure of controlling the result for personal ends. On the other hand is Henry Ford, meeting the costs of expensive lawsuits and of elaborate investigations for the sake of disclosing the machinations of the Newberry campaigners and giving the voters a chance to repudiate such corruption of politics. Something far greater than the personalities of these two men is at stake in this matter. Each, in a way, is a type, and is of importance here chiefly as representing a trend of thought in regard to political responsibility. However their individual ambitions toward a place in the Senate may have given them something in common, their experiences in this contest have clearly differentiated them. Mr. Newberry supports the kind of politics that exalts the individual for the control of the crowd. Mr. Ford stands for the kind that insists upon putting forward individuals who are authorized to represent the crowd. Thus the Newberry case, so called, is really a test of popular government, and the final outcome may be very significant.

So far, things have nominally played into Mr. Newberry's hands. On the surface he has been exonerated by the courts, whitewashed by the full committee on elections of the Senate, and needs only the decision of the Senate itself to effect a formal clearing of his record. When the plain facts are examined, however, things do not look quite so favorable. In the first place, there seems to be no question that nearly \$200,000 was spent in securing the senatorial nomination for Mr. Newberry. That is many times over as much as the law permits. In the second place, the exoneration by the courts came about through a disagreement of judges concerning the purport of the law, after the trial court had rendered a verdict of guilty, convicting Mr. Newberry and sixteen of his supporters, imposing upon him a fine of \$10,000 and sentencing him to spend two years in jail. In the third place, the men who had the most intimate and most accurate knowledge of what and how money was spent in Mr. Newberry's behalf were somehow prevented from appearing and giving their testimony at the public inquiry, and Mr. Newberry himself, whose explanation would doubtless have carried great weight in the face of the gravity of the charges against him, steadfastly declined to assist his fellow-senators with any testimony concerning the case. Thus an extraordinarily shady campaign was made to appear all the darker by the evident reluctance of those who took part in it to have their methods and purposes exposed to public view.

That the Senate has put off its decision in this matter is nothing to be wondered at. From the standpoint of practical politics, the Senate is in a tight place. If it were free to act on the basis of political preferences and precedents alone, it might give Mr. Newberry a clean bill and be glad to forget all about the matter. If it could even be sure that the public would forget, it might prefer to deal with the case in that way. For Mr. Newberry got himself elected as a Republican; his vote in the Senate was sorely needed at the time when the Republicans had the merest preponderance of voting strength in the upper chamber, while the Versailles Treaty was being discussed; and the strength of the party at present makes them overwhelmingly able to vote Mr. Newberry clear if they wish. The only thing that prevents is the moral issue. Little as that may seem to practical politicians, it is a thing of some importance to every senator who respects his position as a representative of the people, and its importance is never lost sight of by the people themselves. It is not likely to be minimized in the present instance, because public attention is to be kept focused upon it. Mr. Ford has made himself responsible for that. He has declared that he does not seek to have himself seated in the Senate, in place of Mr. Newberry, even if the effort to displace the latter is successful. That sets the Senate free from any unpleasantness there might be in making a personal decision between the two. But Mr. Ford has also declared that, if the Senate gives Mr. Newberry a clean bill, every senator voting for such an "exoneration" will have to face a campaign for his own displacement the next time he goes before his constituents. It will cost something to make such contests, but evidently the Detroit manufacturer is ready to use some of his own wealth in meeting the expenses. Thus money may be turned to good uses in politics. For the Ford purpose, as plainly stated, is not to win a Senate seat for himself, or to place some personal favorite in office. It is to help to "clean up" elections because "free government cannot survive the wholesale corruption of the electorate."

So the Senate has something to think about in arriving at a decision in the Newberry case. There may be no reason why the senators should stand in awe of Mr. Ford, but there is every reason why they should have regard for the truth of what he says about free government. The survival of such government should mean as much to them as it does to him, and it should weigh more heavily with them than any merely partisan consideration for Mr. Newberry.

The Oxford Expedition to Spitzbergen

ALTHOUGH it is early yet to look for accounts of much achievement from the Oxford expedition which left England for Spitzbergen, early in the summer, the latest news from Advent Bay is full of promise for the

near future. The expedition, including as it does such men as Julian Huxley, a grandson of Professor Huxley, and himself a noted zoologist; R. C. Jourdain, one of the foremost ornithologists in Europe; N. E. Odell of the Alpine Club, and several other experts in their particular fields, is peculiarly well qualified to carry out the work that has been planned for it. This work is divided into four sections, zoology, botany, geology, and exploration, and some interesting information, much of it highly important from a practical point of view, is looked for.

Already the expedition has done good work in affording opportunity for a protest against the wholesale destruction of seals and wild fowl throughout the archipelago. Everything, it appears, which the Oxford expedition has seen more than confirms the statements of other impartial observers who may have recently visited the islands, namely, that if the present method of slaughter is not stopped Spitzbergen will be bereft of all birds and of animal life generally. It is pointed out that when the expedition visited the Edinburgh islands, west of Prince Charles Foreland, it came in touch with three Norwegian hunters who had 15,000 eider duck eggs and 500 sacks of eider down stowed away in the hold of their sloop.

Perhaps one of the most interesting matters from a botanical point of view, upon which the expedition is expected to throw new light is the question of the so-called fertilization of flowers, Spitzbergen, in spite of its extreme northerly situation, is abundantly supplied with wild flowers in great variety, yet the insect life on the islands is peculiarly scanty. Botanists, at present, are at a loss to know how the fertilization of these flowers is effected.

Then, from a geological point of view, the labors of the expedition ought to be particularly fruitful. Spitzbergen, like Greenland, is known to have possessed at one time a climate far different from that which obtains today. Forests are known to have covered the land, and fossil remains in which the islands are peculiarly rich show that they were the resort of many prehistoric animals like the ichthyosaurus and other amphibians. On the purely practical side the investigations to be conducted by Mr. Huxley into such matters as the rate of growth of the sponge and other marine invertebrates are, perhaps, the most important. Some months ago, Mr. Huxley conducted a number of experiments at Plymouth, England, and when the results of these are compared with the results obtained at Spitzbergen much valuable information is looked for.

The Grocers and the Public

THE public was told, and reassured, during the months in which the wholesale grocers of the United States, through their organizations, were fighting their battle against the packers, that the denial to the packers of the privilege of transporting other than the legitimate products of their own plants in their privately-owned refrigerator cars was necessary in order to prevent the monopolization of the nation's food supply. So convincingly was this insisted upon that it was not at all surprising, when the so-called packer consent decree was entered in the District Supreme Court at Washington, that provision was made that, from the time when it was to become effective, the packers were to be precluded from transporting groceries, fruits, or any kind of foodstuffs except those which could be clearly defined as the products of the packing plants. The decree as it now stands seeks to prevent the packers from dealing in any and all kinds of food products, no matter what their origin or source, except those allied with the meat industry. It was at first attempted simply to make it impossible for the packers, because of their improved methods of transportation, to gain an advantage over their competitors who dealt in the same kind of commodities. In other words, the wholesale grocers sought to deny to the packer the right, when shipping a consignment of the products of his plant from Chicago to New Orleans, for instance, to include in the consignment, for shipment in the same car, such articles as apples, raisins, oatmeal, pickles, or any other staples or perishable articles which could not be classed as plant products.

No doubt some satisfaction was felt, among the people generally, because of what they regarded as a wise provision against the building up of something which they were told was becoming a dangerous monopoly. It was not made exactly clear why two monopolies which seek control of the same class of commodities were more to be shunned than one. It might be asked, now that there is a prospect that the so-called consent decree will be amended as a result of the appeal of the fruit growers in the western states, just what equities the grocers have which the public is bound to consider or protect. The question involved in the reconsideration of the terms of the consent decree is one in which the burden of proof is, or should be, on the grocers, to show wherein their asserted rights are greater than the rights of the public. The fact is established that the grocers, wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers, have contributed little to the solution of the problems of readjustment, even under the stimulus of the paternal provisions of the consent decree, the provisions of which they now insist shall be perpetuated. The grocers admit that under the operation of the transportation system, which they had supposed was to be done away with, the tendency was more and more to eliminate the middlemen. The people had been told that this condition, if continued, would eventually place the control of the bulk of the distribution of foodstuffs under the control of the packers. But even conceding this result, the grocers have failed to show that the public would be at a greater disadvantage than at present. It has not been proved, as has been said, that one monopoly can be any more grasping than two, although the general supposition is that it can be, provided its control of a given commodity is complete.

On the other hand, there is a general conviction that so long as competition can be maintained in the selling and distribution of foodstuffs, the better chance the consumer will have to buy at somewhere near a fair market price. It may be said that the mere assumption that continued carrying of some commodities, such as fresh and canned fruits, in the refrigerator cars operated

by the packers will destroy competition and give the packers a monopoly is not a fair one. Certainly it will be admitted that these cars, after carrying consignments from the Chicago, Kansas City, or Omaha plants of the packers to the Pacific coast, can transport fruit on the return trip more economically than that fruit can be carried by another method. The burden of proof, in the present instance, is not upon the packer, the fruit grower, or the ultimate consumer to show affirmatively what benefits would accrue to the public by the revision of the terms of the decree. It is, rather, upon the allied grocer organizations to show, and that conclusively, wherein they are able to establish equities which must be considered.

The Outlook in Austria

THE resignation of Dr. Ferdinand Grimm, the Austrian Finance Minister, in consequence of the comparative failure which attended his recent journeys to London and Geneva in search of foreign credits for his country, draws attention once again to a serious problem. It is true that, nearly a year ago, eminent statesmen and financiers were predicting an early collapse of Austria unless prompt measures were taken to prevent it, and Austria has not collapsed. Nevertheless, it is coming more clearly to be seen that unless Austria is placed in a position to resume her normal functions in central Europe, not only can no rehabilitation, as far as Austria herself is concerned, be looked for, but that the rehabilitation of central and southeastern Europe must be seriously hampered, if not indefinitely delayed.

The crux of the situation lies in the fact that Austria is not a manufacturing country. In the days before the war, what is now the Austrian Republic was almost entirely given over to trade and finance. Austria, and particularly Vienna, was a great clearing house, not only for the whole of the Dual Monarchy, but to a large extent for the Balkans as well. All roads in this part of Europe have, for centuries, led to Vienna, and it is impossible to divert them by the simple process of redrafting a map in Paris or anywhere else. Some estimate of the way in which the wealth of the entire country tended to center in Vienna may be gathered from the fact that, in pre-war days, Vienna paid, at least 80 per cent of the taxes of old Austria, with its population of some 50,000,000. As a recent writer in this paper put the matter, speaking of this flow toward Vienna, rich people in Bohemia very rarely bought the carpets, for instance, they wanted in their own country, where they were made, but came to Vienna, where they found a greater choice and variety. From all parts people came to Vienna to have clothes made from stuffs imported from England, Germany, and Bohemia. Americans bought in Vienna pianos which came from Germany or even from America, because they could be selected and tried for them by Austrian musicians. Such a list could be extended almost indefinitely, but sufficient has been said to show that Vienna and, to a large extent, the whole of Austria, cut off from the surrounding countries, is like a reservoir deprived of its sources of supply.

It was for this reason that that eminent economist, Sir George Paish, declared, about a year ago, that it would be worth hundreds of millions of pounds to the world to save Vienna alone. Sir George, at that time, even went so far as to insist that trading activity resulting from an international loan to Austria, even if there were no assurance that the loan would ever be repaid, would be an excellent international investment. Loans and credits, however, alone cannot do much more than to relieve the situation. What is needed is the breaking down of the artificial barriers which have been put up between Austria and the succession states. It may be only natural that these states should seek to retain some of the wealth which previously flowed into Austria, but such changes must be brought about gradually, as the result of well-thought-out schemes of readjustment. At the present time, the clearing of all roads to Vienna would probably do more than any other one thing to hasten the rehabilitation of this part of Europe.

Sothorn and Marlowe

IT is pleasant to see Sothorn and Marlowe returning regularly from England for a season's tour of the United States in Shakespearean repertory. It is pleasant to presume, too, that their faithfulness to the classics is what insures for them always a warm welcome. Having plays of perennial interest, they are not concerned with the year's fashion in topical stage entertainment. Neither are they at the mercy of the public's fluctuating fancies in these same topical plays. With a repertory proved not by a decade or two of popularity but by three centuries of satisfaction to playgoers, they can give all their energies to securing an adequate performance of plays that always delight when adequately performed. Right there is the rub, for an enormous amount of experience is required for the preparation of a good Shakespearean performance, a performance by a well-trained and well-cast ensemble, and a performance that has real Shakespearean flavor.

Sothorn and Marlowe meet these tests, and so succeed with plays upon which they pay no royalty, but plays which unequipped managements would prefer to pay to be released from staging. Moreover, they meet the severer tests as to staging and costuming that are imposed by the standards of first-class contemporary stage production. They do not plead indulgence for shabby dresses, for scenery of all periods and of no period, and for minor players of various grades of incompetence on the ground that they are "keeping Shakespeare on the stage." In a word, they come before the public with a first-class performance of Shakespeare, just as another company might present a first-class performance of Barrie, Pinero, or Galsworthy.

Thus these leaders of the American stage come not asking any sentimental round of applause for their past good works or for the worthiness of their repertory; rather do they offer a good entertainment on its own merits, and there is no better entertainment than Shakespeare in the theater, all things being equal. In meeting the competition of other offerings in the theater, Sothorn and Marlowe are thus carrying on the best traditions of

their art, for it was by meeting and outstripping competition that Sir Henry Irving made a memorial for himself for all time of his great twenty years at the Lyceum, London.

Viola steps on the stage of the Boston Opera House in "Twelfth Night" these evenings with a poise and with a feeling for the melody of the Shakespearean line that are the fruit of good work and hard work done in the theater during many years of acting in the romantic drama, beginning after a thorough preparation for the stage, in the rôle of Parthenia, in the now almost forgotten minor romantic drama of the nineteenth century, "Ingomar." Yet of her debut performance a New York critic wrote: "Her conception of the part was clear and reasonable; her execution of it womanly and, above all, intelligent. She had no 'great moments,' she made no conspicuous 'points,' but her grasp of the personage never relaxed, and she preserved the illusion..." It was twenty years later that London saw her Viola, and yet A. B. Walkley wrote: "Miss Marlowe is mistress of her part, reveling in it, and swaying the audience by an irresistible charm. She aims at no startling 'effects'; she seems to be simply herself—herself, that is, glorified by the romance of the part." The same will be written today and tomorrow about her Viola, her Katherine, her Portia and her Ophelia.

In Malvolio, Mr. Sothorn finds one of his most congenial parts, and he has opportunity to show the many sides of his comedy style in his characterization of the eccentric steward. The part, too, in Mr. Sothorn's reading gives play for tragic acting, acting which has its full head in the Sothorn Hamlet. Then there is his vigorous Shylock, which he is restoring to the repertory this year, and his ever-popular Petruchio, in "The Taming of the Shrew," which gives the stars an opportunity for a battle of wits such as they have not had outside "Much Ado About Nothing."

On their merits, then, as artists in the best tradition of Shakespearean acting, the tradition that compasses most, if not all, of the great acting on the English-speaking stage, Sothorn and Marlowe find a welcome of the heartiest sort awaiting them on their biennial American tour.

Editorial Notes

FORMER GOVERNOR SAMUEL W. MCCALL of Massachusetts has always been understood to favor with independence his allegiance to Republican Party opinions. Now he has again made good his reputation by suggesting, in a recent article in the Atlantic Monthly, that there is nothing very much in the assertion by Colonel Harvey, United States Ambassador in London, that America solemnly decided by 7,000,000 majority to stay out of the League of Nations. Mr. McCall has watched a good deal of voting, in his time, and he takes such electoral "tidal waves" with a grain of salt. Grandiloquent majorities, he says, sometimes indicate that the political atmosphere is seeking its equilibrium by a tempest, and the subtle current of popular opinion may ultimately blow in the opposite direction. So he sees nothing in the "mandate" of the last presidential election to prevent the United States from going into the League of Nations, if it sees fit. More than that, he feels sure that the coming Washington Conference, no matter how successful it may prove to be in limiting armaments, will be, after all, of little account unless it leads to "some arrangement among the nations for settling disputes." That, of course, was just what the League of Nations was organized for.

MR. E. G. THEODORE, Labor Premier of Queensland, has called upon the unions in that State to "deal ruthlessly" with those calling themselves Industrial Workers of the World. Pointing to the critical conditions in the cane fields occasioned by this malign influence, the leader of the Labor Party declares that the I. W. W. policy of direct action and violence, despair and vengeance, is an Old World importation, "totally uncalled for in Australia, utterly at variance with the spirit and hopes of the Labor movement, and antagonistic to our platform and objectives." Although the I. W. W. is an illegal association under Commonwealth law, it was hardly to be expected that a state Labor government would invoke the aid of a repressive measure framed by a Nationalist central administration. Yet one must admire Mr. Theodore's courage in deliberately choosing to deal with the revolutionaries at close quarters, particularly in view of the extremists' grip on the recent interstate trade union conference in Melbourne. The call to honest Labor men to mobilize against a treacherous foe has gone forth, and it will sound far beyond the borders of the northern State.

THAT New England thrift is not merely traditional appears to be borne out in statistics gathered throughout the United States by John J. Pulleyn, president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of Boston. According to these figures, 67 per cent of the population of Massachusetts are bank depositors, while her five sister states have percentages of 58, 54, 33, 31 and 27. When these are contrasted with 1.1 per cent for Indiana, 1.9 for Ohio, 3.4 for California, and 5 per cent for Wisconsin, it would seem that the rest of the country might profitably follow the New England example. Yet perhaps the familiar stocking remains as the financial depository in other sections.

ACCORDING to a report from Essen, Germany, the Krupp plants are turning out one locomotive and several steel freight cars every twenty-four hours. These will go for the rehabilitation of Germany's transportation and internal economic situation, as well as, without doubt, for the general rehabilitation of the railways of Europe. But Germany's steel works are apparently not fashioning ship plates and molding guns for floating forts.

THE strike now contemplated by railroad men in the United States is presumably like the one in the proverb, which had to be made while the iron was hot. According to reports from Chicago, the trainmen have already voted that the strike shall be, but they intend to leave it to a committee to say when. So it will be the committee, apparently, that determines when the iron is hot enough.